THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1873. [VOLUME V---NUMBER 223

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ATLANTA, APRIL 10, 1873.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

Summary of State News.

GRIFFIN.

The farmers in this and surrounding counties have commenced planting cotton and will put in a large crop before they finish. ——Ex-Alderman George Mooney is quite ill.—*Star.*

ROME.

Captain S. M. May's stallion, John C. Breckenridge, died Sunday night. His horse has taken the premium at the State Fair in Atlanta, and at the Fair of Cherokee, Georgia and Alabama.—*Commercial.*

SAVANNAH.

Very little interest was manifested in the election in Savannah on Monday on the bond question. The entire vote polled only 170. Favorable to the issue of bonds 158; unfavorable 11; blank 1. There are over fifteen hundred freeholders in the city.—*News.*

COLUMBUS.

Hon. Henry R. Harris has been invited to deliver the memorial address in Columbus on April 26th. ——In the last six weeks there has been one hundred and sixty-two accessions to the church in Columbus.—*Sun.*

Application will be made to the City Council of Columbus for $5,000 for the purpose of making a permant channel at Woolfolk's Bar and at Uches Shoals, in the Chattahoochee river.—*Enquirer.*

AUGUSTA.

On Monday morning a little baby boy of Mr. A. G. Howard, of Augusta, was run over by a street car and one of his legs and both of his feet badly mangled.——Mr. E. M. Habersham has been elected Clerk of the City Court of Augusta.——The total amount of tax of the taxable property of Augusta amounts to $309,254 25.——The drawing of the Confederate Memorial Association came off in this city on Monday. Notwithstanding the earnest and zealous efforts of the managers, together with the perseverance and laborious exertions of Colonel Smythe, candor compels us to write it down a failure, in so far as it secured the encouragement anticipated.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

AMERICUS.

The editor of this paper had green peas on his table from his own garden on Monday. ——The Americus District Conference adjourned on Saturday last. Dawson was selected as the place for the next meeting of the Conference. Among others, the following resolution was adopted by the Conference by a rising vote. By Rev. R. F. Williamson: Resolved, That it is the sense of this District Conference that all our members should pay their debts, and always have in mind the rule in regard to "taking up goods without a probability of paying for them." That in all cases where members are able to do so, and refuse to pay their debts, they should be dealt with according to the discipline.—*Republican.*

De Mortuis.

Mrs. A. H. Stoddard, of Savannah, died Sunday, 6th instant.

Dr. W. S. Green, of Muscogee county, died April 7th.

South Carolina News.

Happy Cal Wagner's troupe are in Columbia.

General J. B. Dennis has been appointed Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

Work will commence soon at Fort Charlotte in preparing for the advent of the phosphate miners.

The Charleston News and Courier are consolidated, as the result of the recent purchase of the Courier by the News.

Alabama News.

Building is on the increase in Montgomery.

Quite a revival of religion is going on in Huntsville.

The meeting of the State Press Association is at Birmingham May 15th.

D. L. Southwick has been elected chief of the fire department of Eufaula.

A through line of steamers is to be established between Selma and New Orleans.

An attempt was made on Sunday night to burn the court house of Lee county, at Opelika.

The Decatur News says reports from different parts of the State, relative to the wheat crop, are discouraging.

Tennessee News.

Cerebro-spinal meningites has made its appearance in Chattanooga.

The Chattanooga Times says that a branch of the Atlanta Ice Factory will be built in the former city.

The Board of Directors of the Mrmphis Industrial Exposition have declared a stock dividend of twenty-five per cent.

The rite of confirmation was administered by Bishop Quintard to about fifty persons in Nashville on Sunday last.

Foreign Items.

Sweden supplies the whole of Continental Europe with matches.

The annual destruction of human life in India by poisonous snakes, is estimated at nearly 20,0.0. It is an ascertained fact that in the course of 1869 no fewer than 11,000 deaths from blood poisoning in this way occurred in Bengal, the Pruyab, and Oude alone.

Losses in 1872.

Two thousand six hundred and eighty-two sailing vessels were totally destroyed during last year.

The total aggregate loss on both boats and cargoes on Western rivers during the past year will not fall much below $4,500,000.

The number of vessels destroyed on the Mississippi last year was 71; the value of property destroyed by them $1,401,000. Insurance $600,750.

Art Items.

There are forty American artists resident in Rome at the present time, sculptors and painters.

The $60,000 painting which A. T. Stewart purchased two years ago and packed away in a warehouse has been nearly devoured by rats.

A remarkable work of art in stained glass, a window representing the crucifixion, designed and executed by William Morris for the Church of the Holy Trinity, Saugerties, N. Y., has been received from England.

Varieties.

Mocking birds—Lean chickens for dinner.

"Home, sweet home," as the bee said when he entered his hive.

Why is beer like a flea? Because hops are the principal thing in both of them.

Why is nature like a baby? Because there is generally a squall when its face is washed.

A correspondent writing from Northern Iowa says: "Almost every home in this section has a piano, but hardly anything is played upon them except 'seven up' and 'poker,' when they are not used as a dining table by the members of the family."

Items About Women.

Twenty thousand francs is said to have been the cost of Miss Rothschild's wedding robe.

The women of the United States use more pins and needles than those of any other country.

Since the establishment of women's medical colleges in Massachusetts, quite a business is said to have sprung up in coffins.

☞ A New York fashion letter predicts a return to the costume of the Empress Josephine. "Already the Josephine waist is prescribed by dressmakers." It would be a good thing for our young men if the Joseph-in-trowsers should also come in fashion. *Buffalo Express.*

Some Gossip About Disraeli, the Marquis of Lorne and the Royal Family.

From London Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

Mr. Disraeli, being an exceptional man in the various steps of his career, has supplied a perpetual theme to gossips and scandal mongers. His début, his social acquaintanceships, his literary feats, have all seemed as fruitful in this respect as his extraordinary political history. His quiet life of late years has afforded but little real notoriety for talk—the right honorable gentlemen having got rid of his overflow of spirits in occasional speeches of brilliancy, and in such productions as "Lothair." Just now, however, he is discussed again with animation. A ridiculous story is afloat that he intends a second marriage at an early date; and a still more absurd canard details the name of the lady as that of the countess of C——. The latter personage is so notoriously his antipodes, that therein, I imagine, is the origin of the story.

She is a bold, fast living woman, with money, and has boasted, it is said, that there is only one individual in England whom she would marry, and that is the leader of her Majesty's opposition. Mr. Disraeli would as soon think of marrying Madame Eckmühl. Another assertion which is being repeated is, that Mr. Disraeli is restored to genteel poverty by his wife's death. Poor, to a certain extent, no doubt he is, and I am not surprised that his house at Grosvenor Gate is given up. But he has a pension of £2,000 a year, and he has an income from some of his books, while it is extremely doubtful if the whole of the worthy Jewess' money went in paying off mortgages without making him any richer. That episode about Mrs. Sarah Williams is romantic enough. The old lady —she was nearly 100 years old when she died —was a strict Jewess, and she read with delight Mr. Disraeli's defense of their race, forgiving his profession of Christianity for his maintenance of the dignity of Judaism. Mr. Disraeli was as amused as he was surprised when he received her first letter, expressing her respect for his services, hinting at her wealth, and inviting him, together with his wife, to stay with her at Torquay when their engagements would permit. Fortunately, Mr. Disraeli's lawyer saved something more significant in the matter than an ordinary compliment. Inquiries were made, and, in the end, the invitation was accepted. For years an annual visit was paid to the venerable lady in her Devonshire home, and the initiated smiled at the oddness of the friendship. But she kept her word, and a legacy of some £40,000 proved in a substantial manner the reality, on her side, of the attachment.

A Yankee Earl.

The characters for a delightful romance are lying hidden in American Society on the verge of Lake Ontario. The lakes attract chivalrous and venturesome natures of foreign birth as they used to draw the gallant explorers of early times. Not a person in the township but knew that the lineal descendant of the earl of Mar lives in one of the western counties of New York; but it slightly tickles our ears to be told that an Ontario farmer inherits that proud title. It descends to him on the maternal side from Philadelphia Monteith, countess of Mann and Kellie. None the less was the Yankee earl the son of an old Champlain steamboat captain, renowned on the lake for his good nature and good living. It is not known what freak brought him to this country, but he died here, leaving two children, the present heir to the title, which he refuses to accept, and a daughter in Philadelphia, named after her grandmother, the old countess. The daughter married a gentleman by the name of Bayard, of New Orleans, who is wealthy. Young Monteith married a farmer's daughter and lives on his acres near the lake, a thorough American republican democrat. His only care is to hide his title, and he sturdily refuses to be called anything but Squire Monteith, though he constantly receives letters from the nobility abroad in full blaze of his rank. He also refuses all emoluments belonging to his earldom, tithes of fishery and woodland and grange, except those resulting from the crown.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Geographical Survey by the United States Government.

Our General Government is taking steps to have an exact geographical and topographical map of the entire country made. The United States Coast Survey Department has charge of this work.

This grand enterprise is to be carried out by a system of triangulation having one grand base at Washington City and another at Atlanta. The Atlanta base is the starting line for all surveys south of the Blue Ridge.

A reconnoitering party in charge of Assistant J. A. Sullivan, has recently been in this and Chattooga counties, and has established a station on Lavender Mountain, a little west of Freeman's Gap. Assistant F. P. Webber, in charge of the surveying party will be here in a few weeks to commence the work.

The exact latitude, longitude and altitude of all the stations is to be determined, and these can be used hereafter as a reliable data for reference in all public works, such as the Great Western Canal, and will be of incalculable advantage to the scieffitic world. *Rome Courier.*

DISRAELI AND THE QUEEN.—I have just time to tell a little story which has a certain interest of its own: When Mr. Disraeli had his first interview with the Queen on Wednesday her Majesty pressed him very warmly to exert all his energies in overcoming the obstacles which he had explained to her and to take office. The Queen is very fond of Mr. Disraeli—much fonder than she has ever been of Mr. Gladstone, upon whom she looks with a certain distrust as a half Republican. When Mr. Disraeli was about to take his leave, the Queen, who had not seen him since the death of his wife, and who had already condoled with him in his bereavement, said to him:

"I hope you will soon come to tell me that all is arranged; and then my only regret will be that your dear wife has not lived to see your latest and your greatest triumph."

NILSSON IN PRUSSIA.—Miss Nilsson, the prima donna, has received an enthusiastic reception in St. Petersburg. Upon the evening of her appearance as Marguerite, in Faust, she was the recipient of a pair of earrings, emeralds, surrounded with diamonds, valued at 12,000 francs, a crown of laurel leaves, in pure gold, valued at 16,000 francs, etc. During the last inter-act a garland of flowers was delivered to her on the stage, attached to which was an address, signed by more than a thousand persons. This address was in a frame of gold with diamonds, three of which hung in the shape of tear-drops from the word "Adieu," written in rubies and sapphires.

GEORGIA AND THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.—It would seem that Georgia alone, of all the States, will fail to be represented in any way at the coming Exposition at Vienna. The Governor has not appointed a Commissioner upon the part of the State, to be present on the occasion.

The Legislature took no action in the premises and the people of the State have not contributed anything for exhibition, so the Governor concludes that it would hardly be in keeping to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners upon the part of a State that seems to be indifferent to the Exposition and its objects.—*Savannah Advertiser.*

☞ D. Appleton & Co. are soon to issue a work upon the Antiquities of the Southern Indians, particularly those of Georgia, from the pen of Col. C. Jones, formerly a citizen of this State, but now of New York city. The book is to be illustrated with engravings and the flint utensils, pottery and other rude results of Indian art. It can hardly fail to prove very interesting to readers, being the result of actual experience on the part of the cultivated author, and not the illustration and mere theory or study wrought out by an unimportant and inexperienced person.

☞ The editor of one of our exchanges has just had his family reinforced, and makes the following remarks:

"Ring out wild bells—and tame ones too—
Ring out the lover's moon,
Ring out the little ships and socks,
Ring in the bin and spoon;
Ring in the mess; ring in the mess,
Ring in the milk and water,
Away with paper, pens and ink—
My daughter, oh my daughter."

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Spanish Tirade Against the United States.

The Modocs and Peace Commissioners.

Gas Strikers and Police Come in Conflict.

Brigham Young Divides His Stamps.

WASHINGTON.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—There is a heavy snow on the ground in Iowa and Kansas.

At an election for minor local offices at Albany, New York, the Democrats gained 1,500 majority.

Thieving bands of Indians are numerous in the western portion of Nebraska.

Dispatches from the far West indicate no improvement in the disposition of the Indians.

It is said that there is some detention in travel out West, on account of land slides, caused by great freshets recently.

H. J. Mason, the great stenographic reporter, died of heart disease last night.

NEW YORK.

A SPANISH TIRADE AGAINST UNCLE SAM.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A Madrid letter to the World says that Deputy Garcia Rinz inveighed forcibly against the United States in the late debates on slavery—saying Spain might as well ask England to institute reforms in the East Indies as for the United States to advise the release of slaves by Spain in the Antilles. After a long tirade against the course of anglicizing the American continent pursued by the United States, he concluded by saying that he would rather see Spain in the power of Charles the Seventh than divided among the English, French, Portuguese and Americans.

ELECTION RIOT.

An attempt to elect two school trustees in Fordham, Westchester county, yesterday, culminated in a riot, which lasted all the afternoon with alternating success of the two factions. The police were driven off frequently, but returned bravely to the charge. Up to 9 o'clock last night not a vote had been cast. Several were badly wounded by clubs and stones.

THE MODOCS.

A special from the camp in the rear of the Lava Beds states that the peace commissioners have not yet accomplished anything, they having had but one talk with the leading Indians. They like "Bogus Charley" and come in every day and get presents from the Commissioners.

Meachum with another battery of artillery has reached the camp of the seventh regiment.

Colonel Mason's command is now within two miles and to the eastward of Captain Jack's camp.

Signal stations have been established through the country and boats put on the lake and communication between the camps is frequent.

GAS STRIKERS ON THE WAR-PATH.

The gas men and police came into conflict last evening, and, after a short and sharp tussels, the police were victorious. The strikers made a demonstration on the 10th avenue side of the Manhattan Gas Works, but the attacking party was repulsed with little damage. Rallying, a rush was made for the 17th street entrance, but the police quickly appearing there, the strikers were overawed and retreated to a sharp distance, where they had a consultation, and the police say obtained arms, and subsequently the whole force of strikers was massed and a rush made that the police might be taken by surprise and entrance gained. The police were on the alert, however, and routed the gas men—many of whom had bloody heads and well belabored bodies. Pistols were used on either side.

It was understood attacks were made on the works that the valve room might be gained, and the gas shut off so that the citizens generally might be inconvenienced and be made to sympathize with the strikers. During the conflict outside the works there was great excitement. Inside the men were armed and expressed a determination to protect themselves.

BRIGHAM DIVIDES HIS STAMPS.

A special dispatch from Salt Lake City says that Brigham Young has made a will dividing his immense property equally among his sixteen wives and sixty children, and carefully stipulating the method of division.

THE MORMON PROBLEM SOLVED.

It is believed that all the old Mormons will follow the changed fortunes of their self-deposed leader, and that, so far as Utah is concerned, the Mormon problem may be considered solved.

ROCHESTER, April 9.—A wall on the riverside fell carrying twenty or thirty people, many of whom, it is feared, are drowned. The river is still rising at noon.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 9.—All the ice in the Hudson is moving this morning.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SENTENCED.

CONCORD, April 9.—George Sherbourn, who eloped with a young girl and plead guilty to adultery, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, April 9.—The House stands 109 Republicans and 139 Democrats. Last year it stood 130 Republicans to 111 Democrats. Ingersoll's majority is 3,443.

UTAH.

MORMON CONFERENCE.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 9.—The Mormon Conference was largely attended this evening.

Brigham Young addressed the Saints. He said he was getting old and wanted young men to carry on the work he had commenced. He wanted seven counsellors to aid the first President, and, finally, he resigned the position of trustee in trust of Church.

Spanish Society.

The other day I was riding out with a friend on the Prado, the grand boulevard of Madrid, when a Spanish gentleman rode up to the side of his carriage, and after a few words of refreshing conversation, departed, telling my friend to throw him at the feet of his lady. This is equivalent to a "Give my compliments to your wife." When you take your leave of a lady, you should say, "My lady, I place myself at your feet." She replies, "I kiss your hand, sir; may you depart with God!" A gentleman must never shake a lady's hand; it either disarranges her mantillo or lace cuffs; neither must he offer a lady his arm. On New Year's Day a gentleman is always expected to bring a present when he calls. Here is another Spanish custom that would suit our girls still better; although it is rapidly dying out: of a gentleman accompanies a lady out shopping, he is always expected to pay the bills. An unmarried Spanish lady has no privileges whatever. She is never suffered to be alone with a gentleman, her lover must court on the promenade, or outside of the window, or on horseback; but as soon as she is married, why, then, she does as she pleases. On the promenade, the gentleman must singly pass on the outside. Sometimes this is rather a difficult feat to perform on a narrow pavement such as they have here, with a fear of the Spanish senoras being down upon you. I generally find myself, before I am aware of it, either in the middle of the street or on the other side. There are no parties given, although the Spaniards are always ready to come and dine with you and drink all your wine.—*Madrid Correspondence.*

☞ It is observed of Mr. Disraeli that he was the only public man in England who had ever held considerable official station who did not either predict or publicly desire the success of the Southern Confederacy. Many —and among them the very foremost of the Liberal statesmen—were betrayed into uttering expressions during the war which they would have given much to revoke after the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee. Mr. Disraeli avoided this error. His silence was taken in most quarters as an indication of his belief equally in the likelyhood and the desirability of the victory of the Union.

☞ Miss Laura Keene, actress, has brought suit against C. W. Bleeker, of the American Literary Bureau, to recover $15,000 damages for alleged libel.

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF EXTENSION.

Departure of the Surveying Party.

A surveying party, comprising six or eight gentlemen, civil engineers and their assistants, will leave the city to-morrow evening for the purpose of establishing the line for the proposed route of the Atlantic and Gulf extension from Bainbridge to Pollard. The party will go fully equipped for a two months' tramp, all their supplies having been already purchased in this city. We heard yesterday of the purchase of a half dozen mules as one item. The friends of the road, and those who had hoped to see the accomplishment of the plan looking to the extension of the road from Bainbridge, its present terminus, to Pollard in Alabama, thus giving direct communication by rail with Mobile and New Orleans, will be pleased to see from this movement that the perseverig efforts of the President have not been wholly in vain, and that there is now a definite prospect of the early completion of the road. We sincerely trust the enterprise will be successful, as we see in it much of promise for Savannah, as well as for the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.—*Savannah Advertiser.*

Nellie Grant and Tom Murphy, Jr.

The New York Herald has been guessing at the reasons for the present visit of President Grant and Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie to that city. Among other theories its enterprising reporter has set afloat is one to the effect that Miss Nellie is engaged to the son of Thomas Murphy, the late collector of the port of New York. Mr. Thomas Murphy, Jr., is a young man of about twenty-three years of age and a blonde. He has a gentlemanly, prepossessing appearance, and will be very richly endowed, it is said, by his father, whose wealth is well known. Miss Nellie is a young lady of about nineteen years of age, and, while not pretty, has a fascinating, pleasant, jaunty look, and a generally very fashionable appearance. She looks on the present trip better than ever, and has already seen a good deal of the world. She is the special pet of her papa and mama. The report is that the intention of the two families is to have the marriage solemnized this spring, and that immediately after the young couple will proceed to Europe on a bridal tour. It was even said that the purchases made yesterday were for the wedding *trousseau* of Miss Nellie Grant. Whether all this is true or not the Herald does not vouch.

☞ President Bergh has written Mayor Havemeyer, suggesting that in view of the approach of the season when it is supposed dogs are most inclined to become mad, the city appropriate a lot of ground and erect a small building thereon to be used for the destruction of dogs by carbonic acid.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets:

NEW YORK, April 9.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 19½; Orleans 20½; sales 1,317 bales.

Flour dull, heavy and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet; new Western mixed 63a64½. Pork strong; new mess $17 35. Lard firm—Western steam 8½. Turpentine steady at 53½. Rosin firm at $3 12½a3 15½ for strained. Freights quiet—room scarce.

Stocks very strong. Gold dull at 17½. Money firm at ½a3-16 per cent. Exchange—long 7; short 8. Governments dull and firm. State bonds dull and heavy.

Arrived—Steamers Lilesia, France and Futard.

Arrived out—Steamers Victoria and Rhein.

LONDON, April 9 —Consols 93a93½. 5s 90a90½.

LIVERPOOL, April 9 — noon. — Cotton opened quiet; uplands 9½; Orleans 9¼a9¾.

LATER.—Cotton quiet; sales 10,000 bales, speculation and export 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, April 9, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Cotton—Still continues dull and unsatisfactory prices. We continue to quote 16½a17, sellers asking more for strictly middling cotton.

Exchange—Buying at ½, selling at 3-8 premium.

Money—Loaned at 1a1½ per cent.

Gold—Buying at 1 16; selling at 1 18.

Silver—Buying 1 09, selling 1 13.

Bonds and Stocks—Dull and but little doing. Georgia 6s, 72a74; 7s, 85a88; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury, 8 per cent. non-taxable, $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a72; 8s, 80a82. Augusta, 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock, 93a99; Georgia R. R. bonds, 95a98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 88a96; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock, 90a92. Rome city 7s, 68a73 Savannah, 85.

Flour.—In good supply; fine $6; superfine $7a7 50; extra 8 50a9; double extra 9 50; family 10a10 50; extra family 10 50a10 75; fancy 11 50a12.

Corn Meal—85a87.

Wheat—We quote Red $2; white 2 05a2 10.

Corn—Choice white 81a85, in store, and 84 at depot, on arrival for medium; mixed 82a83.

Hogs—Gross to butchers 5¼a6; net 8.

Bulk meat—shoulders 7½; C. R. sides 9½; clear sides 9½; hams 11¼a12.

Bacon—S. C. hams 15a15½; plain country 12¼a14; small lots arriving and demand good, shoulders 8½; clear rib sides 10½; clear sides 11.

Lard—Tierces 10a10½; cans, buckets and kegs 11¼a12.

Sugar—Crushed 14; granulated and powdered 14; Demarra 11 1-2a12 1-2; standard A 12¾; extra C 13 1-2; yellow C 12; brown 10¼a11 1-2.

Salt—Liverpool $3 25a3 30; Virginia $2.

Molasses—Hogsheads 30; barrels 32a33; New Orleans syrup 75a80.

Candles—Full weights, stiff, 21 1-2.

Coffee—Java 27a30; Moca 32a35; Rio 23¼a25.

Tallow 8a8 1-2; beeswax 28.

Butter—Good choice commands 25a30.

Poultry—We quote: Chickens 30a35; turkeys, 1 00a1 50; geese 50.

Eggs—We quote from wagons 17.

Hay—Western timothy $1 90a3 00; clover $1 60; mixed, 1 80a1 85; Georgia 1 65a1 75.

Bran—$1 20a1 25, mill prices.

Vegetables—Irish potatoes $4 00a4 25, western; sweet potatoes $3 00a3 15. Seed potatoes—Goodrich $4 75a5 00. Early Rose $5 00; Pinckeye $6 25a6 50.

Beans—Mixed $1 00; white $1 25.

Peas—Mixed $1 10; clay $1 30; white 1 25.

Cattle and Sheep—Buying prices, beef cattle, grass, 5a5 1-2; net 9a10; good mutton, grass, 6 1-2a6; net 12 1-2.

New Vegetables—Are coming into market quite freely. Beets 15a20. Onions 10a15. Celery per bunch 20a25. Cabbage per head 35a50. Carrots per bunch 10a15. Turnips 15a20. Radishes 12a15. Lettuce 15a20. Soup stuff 10a15. Cucumbers 25. Green Peas 30a35 per quart.

Seed—Clover $7 50a8 per bushel; blue grass 3 50; timothy 5; orchard grass 3 50.

Factory Goods—No changes to note. Brown domestics, Graniteville 7 8, 11¼; Trion 7-8, 11¼; Augusta 7 8, 11¼; Graniteville 4-4, 12; Trion 4-4, 12; Augusta 4-4, 12; Graniteville 3-4, 9¼; Augusta 3-4, 9¼; Roswell 7-8, 11¼; Jewells Mills 7-8, 11¼ 4-4, 12¼; Concord jeans, 75; Cassmere 65a1 25; light osnaburgs, 14a18; yarns, $1 60a1 65; cambrics, glazed, 9a10; paper, 11a12; checked, 15; stripes, 18a18; bleached cotton, 7a31; gingham heavy, 12a16; ticklings, 9a30.

Oats—A very limited supply in market and but few inquiries.

Rye—Stock very light and buyers scarce. Held at 90a$1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Public.

HAVING closed out my business I can be found at my old stand, No. 7 Decatur street, where I will remain until all my business is satisfactorily settled.

I return my thanks to many kind friends for their liberal patronage, and hope to have an opportunity of serving them again.

W. H. RAINEY.

Atlanta, Ga., April 1, 1873. apr6-2t

CLOTHING

—FOR—

SPRING

AND

Summer.

THE attention of my patrons and the public in general is respectfully invited to my

STOCK OF CLOTHING

for this spring, made up of the best material and the latest style, and I offer them at extremely LOW PRICES. Also a splendid stock of White Shirts, Under Wear, Hosiery, Neck Wear, the very best Paper and Linen Collars, etc., etc.

An examination of my stock and prices is respectfully solicited.

A. ROSENFELD,
Gate City Clothing Store,
49 Whitehall street.

WM. JENNINGS. J. S. HARRIS. J. S. PETERSON.

Jennings, Harris & Peterson,

Real Estate Agents and

AUCTIONEERS.

SPECIAL attention given to conducting sales of Real Estate in the city of Atlanta and vicinity by auction.

J. S. Peterson, Auctioneer,

Office adjoining Hardware store of T. M. Clarke & Co., on Line street, near Peachtree.

apr6-dlm

REMOVAL.

L. COHEN & CO.

HAVE removed to the large and commodious brick store No. 70 Whitehall street, between Hunter and Mitchell, one block from their old stand, where they will be pleased to see their customers.

L. COHEN & CO.

apr6-2tw

D. C. SEYMOUR, of Ga. W. H. POPE, of Tenn.

D. C. SEYMOUR & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

AND

Dealers in all Kinds of Produce,

No. 23 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly. mar14 dlf

EXCELLENCE

Is appreciated, as is shown in the continually increasing sale of the celebrated

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS

These pens are comprised in 15 numbers; of the *Number One Pen* alone, we sold more than

4,500,000

in 1872. They are of superior English make, and are famous for their elasticity, durability, and evenness of point. For sale everywhere.

☞ For the convenience of those who may wish to try these pens, we will send a Sample Card, containing all of the 15 numbers, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLACKMAN, TAYLOR & CO

138 & 140 Grand Street, N. Y.

apr6—eod4t

NOTICE.

IF NOT REMOVED BY APRIL 20th, unclaimed freight as under, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Warehouse of this Company, to pay Freight charges.

H. P. CLARK, Agent.

Beaty, C C	1 box.
Collins & Harris	2 M T beer kegs.
Carroll, O C	4 bxs wine, 1 box brandy.
Dougherty, Mrs A L	1 bdl sugar cane.
Edmonston, F J	2 boxes.
Fuller, B Q	2 boxes.
G	1 box p ash.
Grady, T F	2 bbls whisky.
Holbrook, J H	1 box.
Hitchcock & T	1 br e plaster.
Hall, Mrs J	1 box.
Harry & Co	1 box.
Industrial & S Institute	1 box.
Johnson, G	1 sck rice.
Johnson, H	1 box.
Kimbro, H L	1 box.
Lozenz, J	1 b x.
Lee, J W	1 box books.
Mize, P L	1 show case
Mize, P L	1 bridge model.
Mize, P L	1 pk'd stand.
McPherson & B	1 box.
Meaves, L	3 bris fish.
Ryan, J	5 b corks.
Rodis, Sarah	1 bdl bag.
Thornton & Co., J T	4 bxs flasks.
Thornton & Co., J T	1 bx drugs.
Toornton & Co., J T	1 box T soap.
Watkins, J L	1 bri varnish.
Zimmerman, H P	1 box tallow.
Odom, J T	3 trunks, 1 bx, 1 b'd stand.

mar19—wed &sun tii 20th apr

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To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1873.

Southern Musical Journal.

The April number of the above excellent monthly comes to us in an enlarged and greatly improved form. Its interesting contents, fresh typography and beautiful music causes it to be a rich treat. Subscription price $1 00, and a premium of sheet music to the value of fifty cents. Address Ludden & Bates, publishers, Savannah.

The American Farmer.

The April number of the above monthly comes to us well filled with useful and seasonable matter for agriculturalists. The ornamental, as well as the useful department of rural life, receive due attention from the editors and skilled correspondents. Besides the useful editorials, the field crops, the orchard, the vegetable garden, the dairy, etc., are all cared for by competent hands. The Farmer is a substantial and practical journal. Published by Samuel Sands & Son, Baltimore.

The Doctors' Convention.

We took a gaze at the Doctors' Convention yesterday, in session in the Senate Chamber, and it would be difficult to get together a finer looking, more intelligent and dignified body of men. Their appearance indicated men of culture and character.

Their deliberations were conducted with ability and decorum.

There is no profession that ranks higher than the medical; none that requires more of the qualities of brain, heart, and manhood; none more vitally important to society, and none to the credit of its members, be it said, that have a higher standard of individual excellence and professional merit.

We are pleased to have these gentlemen in our midst. Atlanta possesses a set of medical men of high standing, and the courtesy and respect she extends to the worthy medical gentlemen visiting us from the rest of the State constitute a like spontaneous emanation of her characteristic hospitality and a testimonial of her earnest appreciation of the fraternity from a recognition of the excellence of our own physicians.

We give these gentlemen a cordial welcome to Atlanta, and a hearty invitation to the hospitalities of the CONSTITUTION office.

The Nursery Business.

From an article in a Richmond paper, we learn that one firm alone of that city filled 15,000 orders during the past year, sending out 400,000 apple trees; 50 000 pear trees; 25,000 cherry trees; 5,000 plums; 150,000 peaches; 3,600 apricot; 2,400 nectarines; 3,000 quince; 150,000 grape; 147,000 strawberry; 6,300 raspberry; 7,200 blackberry; 15,500 gooseberry; 8,900 currant; 16,800 asparagus; and 3,700 rhubarb.

No small part of the large shipments from the Richmond and Norfolk nurseries comes to Georgia, in addition to the vast quantities shipped to us from the more Northern markets. And yet not one of these young trees or plants are adapted to our climate; they have to undergo a process of acclimatization, that thins them out dreadfully, or leaves them in a weak impoverished condition.

Let us grow our own fruit-trees. Every condition for the successful pursuit of this lucrative branch of business can be found on the hills that surround the city. The climate, soil and local demand are alike favorable. Enterprising men, who will take advantage of these golden opportunities, are only lacking. Who will lead the way in producing trees and plants that are sure to live after they are transplanted?

The Democracy.

The liveliest old corpse we believe it has ever been our fortune to hear of, as well as be a votary of, is the Democratic party. It won't get dead. It has the most obstinate tenacity of life.

In the last election it was licked unmercifully. In fact its decease was matter of plentiful record. But some how or other the old concern has as many lives as a cat, and it comes to life, after a sound decease, on the very slightest provocation.

Elections have taken place in the last day or two in Connecticut and Ohio. The old corpse of the Democracy has gone to kicking at a vigorous rate in both States. In the wooden nutmeg State a Democratic Governor is elected and also a Democratic General Assembly substituted for a Radical one. The Ohio returns show Democratic gains.

After a Presidential election the winning party always loses ground the first year. This is a general rule.

But this does not alter the satisfaction that a sound Democrat feels recording demonstrations of the party's vitality.

THE CONSTITUTION is a Democrat from principle. It does not withdraw its allegiance to right because of temporary defeat. It has abounding trust in the virtue and ultimate success of Democratic principle. It therefore listens with no favor to the absurd propositions for a disbandment of the Democratic organization. And it proposes to assist the sturdy old corpse in knocking the daylight, yet, out of Radicalism.

Atlantic and Great Western Canal.

We present our readers the official report of the committee on commerce in the House of the last Congress on the Atlantic and Great Western canal. It seems a perfect solution of the great question now before the Western States, in the interest of which so many "granges" are organized and farmers' conventions are held. The report will repay the time and attention to digest it.

The Republican has maintained that water transportation is absolutely essential to relieve the pent up produce the West has been wasting for want of an outlet, and has frequently shown—what any newaboy in the community can see when it is pointed out—that the Mississippi river improved and these water-ways to Atlantic opened are all that are needed, and when it is known that no multiplication of railroads can affect, by competition, a reduction in freights to correspond to the difference between the rates by canal and rail, since the *cost* by rail is about three times as much as by the proposed canal, the facts stated in this comprehensive report will be seen to be very forcible.

We learn that the committee on water lines in the Senate has been instructed to sit during the recess for the purpose of gathering additional facts relating to the important subject they have under consideration.—*Missouri Republican.*

☞ A Connecticut woman tried to whip her boy the other day, but he had read all the articles on moral suasion in the educational monthlies, and knew that she had no right to break his spirit in that way, and he stabbed her in the arm, stole some money that she had laid away to pay the rent, and took a train to Chicago.

The Work of Women.

When Miss Anna Dickinson demands, not the ballot and political privileges, but a wider field of labor for her sex, she demands what must, as the country becomes older and the relative proportions of the sexes change, be conceded, or rather what must necessarily occur. This change need not, and probably will not, come in the way of public agitation; it will come as the result of individual necessities and efforts.

Very few American women understand the amount and varied nature of work done by their transatlantic sisters. In Paris alone 178,000 females earn their livelihood in some department of trade. The seamstresses number 51,169; bleachers, 20,896; shirt and linen makers, 20,570; artificial flower and feather makers, 7,284; milliners, 6,450; boot and shoe makers, 6,284; tailoresses, 4,619; hat and cap makers, 3,133; glove, breeches and truss makers, 2,479; embroiders of women's attire, 2,353; button makers, 804; cane and umbrella makers, 529; comb, brush and dressing-case makers, 535; dyers, 484; embroiders in silver and gold, 463; perfumers, 392; straw-hat makers, 261; furriers, 250; stockingmakers, 188; barbers, hairdressers and wigmakers, 126; garter makers, 110; calenderers, 87; wooden shoemakers, 16.

There are 2,554 bookbinders; 779 employed in printing, engraving and lithography; 680 in paper making; 93 in the manufacture of musical istruments; 91 in making various necessities for the writing-table; 25 in type-founding; 73 engaged at theaters and concerts; 78 on newspapers and reviews, and 67 editors of books and music (actresses, singers and newspaper editresses are classed with the followers of liberal professions.) Among 7,788 ministers to luxury and amusement are 256 makers of toys and playing-cards; 261 producers of art; 5,666 workers in gilding jewelry and allied callings; and 1,448 women employed in tobacco manufactories. Of 1,589 workwomen connected with the commisariat, 258 are engaged in restaurants, taverns and such places of entertainment and precisely the same number are set down as bakers. The preparation of ice, chocolate, and cream occupies 210, and 78 are employed by pastry cooks. One only figures among the millers, two among sugar refiners, and five among the brewers. Then there are 133 finding work as preserve-makers, 11 as potted meat makers, and 17 in the concoction of preserved vegetables.

American women have happily been exempt from many of the exhaustive employments of life. This state of things can not always last. When the time comes, as it already has in some of the olden sections of the country, that a large number of our women must depend upon their own unaided efforts for a living, they will find as many opportunities open for the really skillful and competent, as now exist in European countries.

An article in the April number of Scribner's Magazine shows what women can do when they set about it in earnest. In the division of issues of the Treasurer's office, in Washington, from thirty to forty women are constantly engaged in the counting of the new, crisp notes, that we sometimes re-count in minute lots. Years of experience have made them marvelously expert and almost infallible. The rapidity with which the nimble fingers manipulate the notes astonishes the beholder. The lady, who superintends this department, has often counted fifty thousand notes in five hours and a half—a rate of nine thousand and ninety notes every hour, one hundred and fifty every minute, and two and a half every second. Every note, whether legal-tender or fractional, that we have even seen, has passed under their skillful fingers. The aggregate amount is almost incomprehensible—nearly three thousand million dollars.

All the work of assorting damaged currency, and detecting counterfeits, in the redemption division, is done by women: No small task of itself,—about one hundred thousand dollars of fractional currency having to be handled each day. The lords of creation would make a poor showing alongside of the women whose quickness of perception and dexterity make them the most expert and accurate counters of money in the country. About three hundred and fifty dollars of counterfeit money are discovered each day in the redemption division.

The very difficult task of identifying and restoring notes that have passed through a fire, or have been nibbled by mice into tiny fragments, or half digested by calves or goats, or otherwise mutilated beyond all seeming possibility of restoration, falls to the delicate fingers of women. The Chicago and Boston fires have for the last year and a half furnished burnt notes enough to keep all the experts of the office constantly employed.

We trust that we have given enough facts to prove that dependent women need not despair; that there are many means of support, other than the needle or the school, to which they can resort; that in truth, they have only to make themselves thoroughly competent to do whatever they will. We are all subject to the same rule, and rightly, too. Incompetency is the bane of all employments.

Sewing on Buttons.

The Danbury News is the best digestive pill that has yet been discovered. Here is an item concerning buttons that should be read immediately after a hearty dinner or late supper, and is warranted to make the reader proof against dyspepsia: It is bad enough to see a bachelor sew on a button, but he is the embodiment of grace alongside of a married man. Necessity has compelled experience in the case of the former, but the latter has always depended upon some one else for this service, and fortunately for the sake of society, it is rarely he is obliged to resort to the needle himself. Sometimes the patient wife scalds her right hand, or runs a sliver under the nail of the index finger of that hand, and it is then the man clutches the needle around the neck, and forgetting to tie a knot in the thread, commences to put on the button. It is always in the morning, and from five to twenty minutes after he is expected to be down in the street. He lays the button exactly on the site of its predecessor, and pushes the needle through the eye and carefully draws the thread after, leaving about three inches of it sticking up for the lee way. He says to himself: "Well, if women don't have the easiest time I ever see." Then he comes back the other way, and gets the needle through the cloth well enough, and lays himself out to find the eye, but in spite of a great deal of patient jabbing, the needle point persists in bucking against the solid part of that button, and finally, when he loses patience, his finger catches the thread, and that three inches he had left to hold the button slips through the eye in a twinkling, and the button rolls leisurely across the floor. He picks it up without a single remark out of respect for his children, and makes another attempt to fasten it. This time when coming back with the needle he keeps both the thread and button from slipping by covering them with his thumb, and it is out of regard for that part of him that he feels around for the eye in a very careful and judicious manner, but eventually losing his philosophy as the search becomes more and more hopeless, he falls to jabbing about in a loose and savage manner, and it is just then the needle finds the opening, and come up through the button and part way through his thumb with a celerity that no human ingenuity can guard against. Then he lays down the things with a few familiar quotations, and presses the injured hand between his knees, and then holds it under the arm, and finally jams it into his mouth, and all the while he prances about the floor, and calls upon heaven and earth to witness that there has never been anything like it since the world was created, and howls, and whistles, and moans, and sobs. After a while he calms down, and puts on his pants, and fastens them together with a stick, and goes to his business a changed man.

☞ August Belmont lately purchased in France a mare by Monarque, dam La Touroque, by the Baron.

A ROBBER'S DEATH.

Terrible Tragedy in Newtown, Long Island.

A Robber Shot Dead by a Citizen Who Discovers Him in His Yard—Three Burglaries in One Night.

From the New York Herald.]

Newtown village, Long Island, was the scene of a terrible tragedy yesterday morning. A burglar was shot and killed by a well known citizen, who caught the criminal in the act of entering his store. The encounter lasted but a few minutes, but the robber is now a lifeless corpse and the brave citizen who shot him is suffering from two wounds.

Mr. William E. Furman keeps a large store in Broadway. He is forty-nine years of age, tall, well built, with hair and beard prematurely white, large, bold eyes, and an expression of singular frankness and manliness. He has always enjoyed the reputation of being an excellent shot. Twice before have burglars broken into his house. Some eight years ago he shot at one, who made his escape. Ever since he has always slept with a revolver under his pillow,

READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY

that might arise. On Thursday night he retired somewhat early. He was tired and slept soundly till half-past two o'clock. He awoke, and, as usual, stepped to the window to look into his yard and see that all was safe. It was dark. The moon had disappeared behind the black clouds. He strained his eyes and scanned every object in the yard. All was quiet. Dark shadows seemed to fill the air, but there was not a sound.

He started, all at once. What was that? The figure of a man, and right beneath the window cowering on the ground. The stranger's head was bent forward as though he were watching him. Who could it be? A thief, a robber—perhaps a murderer?

"Who's that?" Mr. Furman cried, breaking the stillness of the night.

Not a sound. Mr. Furman saw a shadow passing back towards the rear of the yard. The man—for it was the shadow of the robber—glided quickly past the gate and disappeared.

Mr. Furman's blood tingled through his veins as he rushed to his bed and

GRASPED THE PISTOL.

The window was open. The sky was dark, and through the house the bleak wind whistled mournfully. He ran back to the window. There was the shadow again. It rushed past him. Mr. Furman raised his pistol and pointed it at the man. He paused and ran back.

"He cannot escape me," Mr. Furman thought. He knew very well that the burglar would try to cross the yard, jump over the fence and gain the street. He fairly jumped into his pantaloons and dashed into the street. As he passed the corner he saw the man again. He was leaping from the fence. The clouds had swept by by this time and the moon shone faintly down. The burglar's burly form was now clearly visible. Mr. Furman thought the man would flee, but he stopped and looked at his pursuer. They met face to face. There was no escape for the robber. He must die or surrender.

"Stand," Mr. Furman cried, and his pistol was pointed at the criminal's breast. The robber drew his pistol. One moment more and only one

OF THE TWO MIGHT BE ALIVE.

The moon burst now through the last clouds that obscured it, and there they stood, some ten paces apart, each staring intently death in the face. It was one of those moments that can never, never be forgotten. The still night, the dark sky, the pale moon, the fierce winds, and there was the robber before him, his eyes flashing with rage and terror, and his hand quivering as he held out his pistol before him.

Mr. Furman was cool and self-possessed. A moment before and his brain had whirled round, and his form had been shaken by the emotion but now he was comparatively calm. A flash—two shots—smoke wreathing above the ground, and the robber rolled into the gutter. Mr. Furman fired another shot at the prostrate form of the burglar. The latter was wounded and writhing with pain, but he had still strength enough to fire at his adversary. Five shots followed in quick succession. Mr. Furman was wounded in the right hand and had received another wound near the left hip. He staggered, but only for a moment. The robber's pistol dropped to the ground.

"shoot him!" he shouted as loud as he could, "he's killed me."

These words seemed to be

ADDRESSED TO SOME HIDDEN COMRADES.

"Good God!" a voice cried from the distance, "he's shot. We'll kill the murderous scoundrel."

There were sounds of approaching footsteps; and Mr. Furman, nothing daunted, rushed back into his store for his gun. His three boys had been roused meanwhile. The youngest boy—a child of eleven—clung to his father and prayed him not to go out. With mortal agony the child seemed to suffer as his father left him again.

The spot where he had shot the robber was now forsaken. He looked in vain for the burglar and his comrades. One of his neighbors came to the assistance of the brave man, and, after half an hour's search, they found the burglar in Howard place, a distance of 100 yards from Furman's house. There were no traces of blood on the way. It was evident that the other members of the gang had carried him to the spot, and then left him to his fate.

The neighbors were by this time all awaked, and the excitement in the village was intense. It was found that two other houses had been

BROKEN INTO DURING THE NIGHT.

The carpenter shop of E. L. Van Winkle had been entered by burglars, who had stolen all his tools. There was another shocking discovery. Mr. Shelling, a tailor, had been chloroformed, his shop had been broken into and a quantity of clothing stolen. A gang of three or four burglars, in a wagon, had entered the village at nightfall. They had evidently gone from one place to another until the death of their leader had compelled them to flee. There was no clew as regards the direction they had taken. As far as they were concerned the three burglars were complete mysteries. Were they to be unravelled by the statements of their dying leader?

Furman and his friends had found him in the mud bathed in blood. As they gazed upon him the robber's heavy eyes opened for a moment. Furman's eye met his just as the robber recognized the man who mortally wounded him. He shot an evil glance at him and turned his face away. Two physicians were called. They ordered

THE REMOVAL OF THE DYING MAN

to the court house. There his bloody form was deposited on a stretcher. His face bore an expression of wild rage, and he pressed his hands upon his breast, as if to stifle the agony he was suffering; his features looked scarcely human. He was shot in the abdomen, just below the navel, and there was no hope of recovery.

"Where are you wounded?" Dr. Gayler mildly asked.

"In the groin," the dying man answered, with a piteous groan.

"What is your name?"

There was a pause, and a strange light gleamed in the robber's eye. A groan of pain was stifled on his lips. "It's not material," he gasped.

"Have you any friends with whom you would like to communicate?" the Doctor asked.

"No, I hav'nt," was the reply. And the robber winced under the intese bodily pain.

"Can I do nothing for you?"

"Yes; the best favor you can do me," he gasped wildly, "is to put a bullet through my head and to end my misery."

The man who stood round him looked at the wretched man with something

ALMOST AKIN TO PITY.

Not a word was spoken for several minutes. The silence was only broken by the moans of the dying man.

"Is there no hope at all, doctor?" he asked at last.

"No," the doctor replied, sadly, "your wounds are of so fatal a character that you can live but a few hours more."

The robber's lips quivered, but he spoke not a word. He seemed to form one word with his quivering lips and to repeat it incessantly. It was the word "death." Yes, the Angel of Death was near him.

"Do you wish to see any clergyman, Protestant or Catholic?" the doctor pursued.

His lips moved. "No, I don't wish for one," was the answer; "he could do me no good."

He folded his hands across his breast, as though in prayer. A deadly pallor overspread his cheeks, his eyes became glassy, the muscles of his face and neck stiffened, his breast heaved, and then he gave one long, long sigh of unspeakable anguish. It wafted his soul before his Maker. His head fell back; he stirred no more; he was dead.

A Herald reporter who visited Newtown yesterday saw the corpse. The robber was a man of thirty five, about five feet eight inches tall, thick set, with sandy mustache, dark hair, large Roman nose and high forehead. His features were appropriate those of an American. The body presented a terrible spectacle. The shirt and clothing

WERE CLOTTED WITH BLOOD,

and the face was of a ghastly white. The expression was one of intense suffering.

It was supposed that the man was some Williamsburg robber, but none of the inhabitants of Newtown were able to recognize him. Detective Golden, of Police Headquarters, and one of the most efficient detective officers of this city, was sent for to identify the body. This he failed to do, showing that the man was not an importation from New York. Mr. Golden carefully examined all the articles found on the man's body.—There was a gold hunting case watch, worth at least $150; a large glazier's diamond, a heavy pocket knife, with a plate on one side; a number of skeleton keys, a bunch of trunk and watch keys, a pocketbook, containing $10 35 (a new $10 Treasury note;) a plain, best gold ring, evidently a present from a lady, with the figure 8 and the letters A. T.; a small dark lantern, several scraps of paper, two or three torn newspaper extracts, and a pawn ticket, which will probably

LEAD TO HIS IDENTIFICATION.

The ticket was as follows:

No. 141.
R. Simpson & Co.,
195 Bowery, opposite Spring street.
November, 1872.
S. H. Ambler.
$5 00.
S. H. Anchor.

One of the scraps of paper contained the address, "236 East Tenth street," and the word, "Bihia," and on the other side were the words, "Belder Morton." The name, C. Lebewicker," was written on another scrap of paper, and on a third, "Patent cement, 541 Sixth avenue." It is supposed that the name (S. H. Ambler) given on the pawn ticket is a fictitious name.

One of the most significant reminiscences of the dead burglar was a little newspaper extract, "A Rambler No More," a very pathetic poem from the Sunday News. Two elegant gold sleave buttons, with enamel figures of flowers, evidently forget-me-nots, were also found on his person.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning Coroner Tewksby, of Long Island City, held the inquest. The following named gentlemen

COMPOSED THE JURY:

G. J. Garretsen, Foreman, Gustavus Bayles, Thomas Warrin, C. A. Anderson, Chas. F. White, Augustus Bowrum, Joseph A. Lawrence, Jr., Daniel Rapelye, Cornelius Rapelye, Aaron Howard, John Howard and E. Deacon.

The first witness examined was William E. Furman, who recited the facts above narrated. George Burley, Mr. Snelling, the tailor, and Joseph Holman were next examined, and the inquest was then adjourned until Monday, at five P. M.

The local authorities have strong hopes of identifying the dead robber and of tracking his associates. It is supposed that they were the same gang who committed the numerous small robberies which have occurred during the past few weeks. Detective Golden is positive that they did not come from New York, but were Williamsburg thieves, and the Newton authorities concurred in this opinion. The excitement in the village is at fever heat. Mr. Furman is the hero of the day, and many are the good and peaceable citizens who crowd round the robber's coffin and view him as one who had but met his just fate.

A Card.

At the last term of Walker county Superior Court I had a conversation with C. T. Clements, the Solicitor General of the Rome Judicial Circuit, in reference to certain reports and charges against him, which were being circulated. In the course of the conversation Mr. Clements asked me to investigate said charges and reports, and if I found him to be guilty of them to let him, the said Clements, rest under them; but if I should find that said charges were unfounded he asked that I should simply say so.

Now after a thorough investigation I find that the charges are not true—that in conversation with his associates he was misunderatood, and that the grossest charges against him were entirely without foundation. It is a pleasure to me to state that Mr. Clements is guiltless as to the charges made against him and referred to in a letter written by myself to Col. R. M. Young, of Gordon county, during the late session of the Legislature.

Col. Young will excuse the mention of his name in this connection as he disclaims any knowledge of the charges personally, and only stated them as he had received them from others.

J. J. Wood.

La Fayette, Ga., April 7, 1873.

The Wrecks of the Past.

An idea of the comparative magnitude of the late disaster may be obtained from the following statement of the prominent marine accidents since 1840:

In the month of March, 1841, the steamer President sailed from this port with a large number of passengers; when two days out she is supposed to have encountered a terrible gale, and was never again heard from. On the 28th of April, 1847, the Exmouth, an emigrant ship from Londonderry, was wrecked and nearly 240 lives lost. A still more disastrous wreck was that of the Royal Adelaide, which occurred on the Tongue Sands, off Margate, on which occasion 400 lives were lost. In September, 1850, the Edmond was lost on the western coast of Ireland, and more than half of the 200 passengers perished. Upon the occasion of the loss of the troop ship Birkenhead in Simon's Bay, South Africa, in February, 1852, 454 of the crew and soldiers perished. Again, in 1853, just a year after this, the Independence took fire on the coast of lower California, and 140 persons were consumed by the flames or drowned in the sea. In May of the same year 170 lives were lost by the wreck of the William and Mary near the Bahamas; and five months afterward 348 persons, mainly emigrant passengers, on the Annie Jane, of Scotland, where the vessel was beached. The Favorite, on her way from Bremen to Baltimore, in April 1854, ran into the bark Hesper, and 210 lives were sacrified. In May of the same year four hundred officers and soldiers were lost with the lady Nugent, a troop ship, which foundered in a hurricane, and in the succeeding fall the United States mail steamer Arctic came in contact during a fog with the French steamer Vesta, and a loss of 300 lives was the result, an accident which still rings in the memory of many. The steamer City of Glasgow disappeared also before the close of this disastrous year with 480 persons on board. In 1855 the only serious marine accident was the loss of the George Canning near the mouth of the Elbe, with ninety-six passengers on board. In 1855 the John, an emigrant vessel, was wrecked on the Munich Rocks, off Falmouth, on which occasion 200 lives were lost. On the 23d of February of the succeeding year the well known Collins steamer Pacific left Liverpool for New York freighted with 186 souls, and was never again heard of. During the summer of 1857 the clipper ship Dunbar was wrecked near Sidney, and out of 121 persons on board only one was saved. In September of the same year the steamer Central America foundered at sea with 579 passengers; only 152 were rescued. On the 13th of September, 1855, the steam emigrant ship Austria was burned in mid Atlantic, and of the 538 passengers but 67 were saved. In September of the same year 317 Chinese emigrants lost their lives in consequence of the wreck of the St. Paul on the island of Rossel. Of the 419 persons on the Pomona, which was lost on Blackwater Bank, April 28, 1859, only 24 were saved. During the same year the Royal Charter was wrecked off Moelfra, with a loss of 446 lives. On the night of February 9, 1865, a new mail steamer, the Hungarian, was wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia, and all on board, 205, perished. Ten years ago this month, 237 out of 446 persons, passengers on the Anglo Saxon, lost their lives when the steamer was wrecked off Newfoundland. In January of 1866 the steamer London founded in the Bay of Biscay, sacrificing about 200 lives. Among the more recent losses at sea that of the City of Boston, around which still hovers an unfathomed mystery, and that of the Northfleet, are still within the recollection of the youngest.—*New York Herald.*

☞ The Emperor of Brazil rules ten million souls, to million being slaves and a quarter million Indians, scattered over a territory fifteen times the size of France.

A HAZARDOUS VOYAGE.

Crossing the Pacific in a Cockleshell —A Description of the "Dolphin."

From the San Diego Union.]

In about two weeks an attempt will be made from this bay to navigate the Pacific Ocean which has not been surpassed by any of the daring feats accomplished on the waters of the Atlantic. It is nothing more or less than a voyage from here to the coast of Japan in one of the smallest sailing crafts afloat on the waters of our bay.

The sloop Dolphin, by which this perilous voyage is to be made, is in fact a mere cockleshell, measuring only thirty feet in length from stem to stern, ten feet beam, and three feet three inches depth of hold. She is built sharp at both ends, and is capable of carrying about eight tons. The Dolphin is not much longer than an ordinary sized whale boat, only instead of being open she has been decked over. There are two hatchways in the deck; one, the main hatchway being in the centre of the deck; the other, over what is intended to represent the cabin.

The cabin is simply three bunks built in a triangle, the bunks forming the sides of the vessel and joining at the feet; the bunk forming the base of the triangle extending from side to side. Above the latter there is still another bunk, between which and the beams of the deck there is barely room for a man's body. A man-hole in the deck immediately astern of the after hatchway has been provided for the helmsman. The deck is flush with the gunwale.

The Dolphin was built in San Francisco, and is commanded by Captain Davis. In her voyage to Japan she will be manned by four men, including her commander. She will be supplied with water and provisions to serve six months, the supply of the former amounting to three hundred gallons. Her cargo will consist of two tons of coarse salt, implements for hunting the otter and curling the skins, and provisions for the cruise.

This hazardous voyage is undertaken by these hardy and daring men for the purpose of hunting the sea otter, the skin of which is very valuable on account of the excellence of the fur. The sea otter is exceedingly plenty off the coast of Japan, and the adventurers expect to succeed in securing a full cargo of skins. With fair wind and weather, Captain Davis expects to make the passage in six weeks' time, as the Dolphin is a fast sailer, being regarded as one of the fastest vessels, large or small, on the Pacific coast. He has every confidence of making a safe and quick voyage. The little vessel he regards as being safer than a larger vessel. She is certainly as staunch as a vessel well can be, and has been thoroughly overhauled for the present voyage. A few months ago she was engaged in cruising around the wreck of the Sacramento, off Sacramento Reefs. Before sailing for Japan, she will run down to Ensenadas, and from thence to the Coronada Islands and back, with a party of officials and others interested in the recent purchase of the islands. The fate and fortune of the Dolphin will be carefully watched.

☞ The Chess club at Sheffield, England, has been excited of late over the mental feat of Mr. Blackburne, who fought ten strong players at the same time, and without the sight of either board or men. Mr. Blackburne, though only thirty years of age, occupies a very distinguished position among English chess players, and it is a singular fact that he is most successful when the board and men are kept from his view. His opponents, on this occasion, were seated at tables extending nearly the whole length of the room, while he sat near the fire with his back to the boards, calmly smoking a cigar, and occasionally conversing with a bystander. Play commenced at half-past five, and was continued until midnight, with an interval of about fifteen minutes' rest when the contest had lasted two hours. At first the audience seemed afraid to move or speak, lest they should disturb the memory of Mr. Blackburne, but they were informed by him that he did not mind a noise, and for the remainder of the evening the room was anything but quiet. The general result of the contest was that Mr. Blackburne won six games, drew two, and lost two. The ten players were all members of the club, excepting Mr. Whitman, who is the Consular Agent for the United States at Huddersfield, and has some reputation as a chess player, being himself able to conduct four simultaneous games blindfold. Mr. Blackburne was loudly applauded at the close, and several times during the match, especially when he demonstrated the announced mate in four moves.

☞ The late Mrs. Jas. Gordon Bennett commenced life in an humble way, but the advantage of an excellent education, coupled with a mind of more than ordinary vigor, made her a woman of note, and one who leaves a large circle of friends and admirers. At the time of her marriage, which occurred on the 6th of June, 1840, Mr. Bennett made the occasion conspicuous in the columns of his newspaper, and afterward faithfully recorded the birth of his children in the same manner. Four children were born to them, two of whom, a son and a daughter, survive.

Mrs. Bennett at one time wrote a number of letters from Europe for the Herald, and they were distinguished by much vivacity and dash. The Star says of her: "She was very independent, very clever, very generous, and very determined. For many years her word was law at the office of her appreciative husband, and the kindness she did for men and women in want could not well be numbered. She was devoutly attached to her son, and found rare pleasure in perfecting his preparation for the career chosen for him by his father. She was much abroad, and when in Paris was the recipient of great attention from the Emperor and his Court. Her loss will not be felt so much here as on the otherside of the water."

NO GREAT SHAKES AFTER ALL.—The Georgetown Times is making a great fuss over a fellow who sucked seventy-two eggs, one after another, and then drank a glass of brandy and chewed up the glass, as if that was any great feat. Now, if an egg had swallowed seventy-two fellows, one immediately after the other, and taken a drink of glass and chewed the brandy, or, if seventy-two eggs had chewed the fellow and swallowed the brandy, one immediately after the other, and drank the glass, or, if the glass had chewed seventy-two fellows and sucked an egg, or, if seventy-two eggs had swallowed the glass and drank the fellow, then a feat worth recording would have been performed. Georgetown Times be hanged.—*Paris Kentuckian.*

☞ A well known Connecticut clergyman, had a deacon who, without the requisite amount of musical knowledge and taste, insisted upon leading the singing at prayer meetings. He had a habit of singing everything to sad and melancholic tunes. On one occasion the hymn given out was:

"I love to steal a while away."

The deacon began—"I love to steal," to Mear, when he broke down. He then tried it with Dundee—"I love to steal"—another collapse. The third time he tried it with the Portugese Hymn, "I love to steal." When the minister, after the third stoppage, which of course came in due time, arose and gravely said—"I am sorry for our brother's propensity. Will some brother pray?"—*Exchange.*

☞ Some time ago a New Hampshire farmer discovered a large toad near his beehive, actively at work catching and devouring bees. With that wonderful forbearance and kindness of heart, characteristic of all New Hampshire farmers, he tenderly picked up that frog and carried him a half a mile away from the hive. The next morning that identical frog was back again at the old stand, actively at work as before. He again took him up, carried him a long mile away, and dropped him. But in twenty-four hours he was back again, reducing the number of bees as successfully as ever.

☞ Louisiana, with less than a million population, has to-day a State debt of $60,000,000, and the city of New Orleans has a debt to-day of about $20,000,000. It seems incredible, and will startle you who, in Ohio, with a population of over three millions, owe less than 9,000,000. This enormous debt of the State and city has all been created in the past six years by the very men who are now supported by General Grant in the usurpation of the State government.

☞ The following item is going the rounds: Pauline Lucca, having obtained her divorce from her husband, Lieutenant Baron Von Rahden, is now to be married to a Major in the Second Regiment of the Guards, Herr Von Walloven, who has, with this view, already resigned his commission, and will shortly arrive in America. Like the Baron, Herr Von Walloven, was also severely wounded in the Franco-Prussian campaign, and removed by Frau Lucca from the field hospital to her residence, where she nursed him by the side of her first husband.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

GRANT'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

And Yet One More Defaulter.

THE POPE'S HEALTH

Alabama Firemen Parade.

A VIRGINIA TOWN IN FLAMES

WASHINGTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Washington, April 9.—The White House is crowded.

The President goes to Richmond on the tenth of May.

The President signed the commissions of William McKenna, postmaster at Shreveport; Thomas R. Milstead, collector of customs at Yorktown, Virginia

WEATHER PROBS.

The storm centre in Virginia and Pennsylvania will move northeastward over Cape Cod on Thursday. For Thursday in the New England States increasing easterly winds with rain. For the Middle and South Atlantic States brisk westerly winds and cool clearing weather. For New York and the lower lakes cold westerly winds and cloudy weather. For the eastern Gulf States and Ohio Valley southwesterly winds and partly cloudy and clear weather. For the Southwest a falling barometer, southerly winds, with clear weather. The afternoon telegraphic reports from the upper lakes are missing.

NEW YORK.

THE PNEUMATIC RAILROAD.

New York, April 9.—Governor Dix has signed the Beach Pneumatic Tube Railroad bill.

THE WELLAND CANAL

will be opened on the 21st inst.

THE STRIKE.

All quiet around the gas works to-day.

FINANCIAL.

All sales of gold to-day have been at 117⅛@118⅛ on call. Loan rates 3@6 per cent. for carrying and flat. The money market is still stringent, but rates are lower, borrowers on call having paid from 1-10 1-16 of one per cent. per day, the ruling rate having been 1-18. It is each day getting more difficult to keep the rates up as the currency receipts, part National Bank notes and part legal tenders are increasing. Government bonds have been strong. Southern State bonds at the Board were dull. Business aggregating on $25,000, with prices lower for Tennessees and higher for Virginia Consols. The stock market opened strong, but declined a fraction before the first board, and became strong at midday, at which time prices advanced, and it has since been steady.

THE GAS WORKMEN.

All the Italians employed by the New York Gas Company have left, and their places supplied with Germans. Everything around the gas works to-day has been quiet. The strikers have given up all hopes that the employees of the Manhattan Company will join them.

The car drivers on the Belt line will strike tomorrow for $1 50 per day. At present they only get $1.

THE GOODRICH CASE.

Judge Tappan, of Brooklyn, decided to-day that Mrs. Meyers, a witness in the Goodrich case, should be discharged on her own recognizance and surety of $1,000.

THE POSTAL CAR QUESTION.

The Senate Committe heard to-day the continuation of the argument in reference to the postal car question. President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road, read reports showing small profits resulting to the Company from earnings of carrying the mails. President Harris of the Connecticut Valley Road stated that his Company received $12,000 for express per year, and if they were paid accordingly for mails they would get $15,000 yearly.—As it is they only get ten dollars per round trip by a 21-foot car with two messengers. If the latter paid their fare it would cost them seven dollars. Hinckley resuming road documents to show the inequality of postal remuneration. His own company received sixty-two cents per mile for thirty feet cars. On the Baltimore Central branch, while on the Delaware branch they only receive 14 cents per mile for thirty feet cars. The mails were carried in the same class of cars on both branches. The committee then adjourned until to-morrow, when Davis will make arrangements for the Post-office Department.

FIFTEEN BODIES RECOVERED.

Rochester April 9.—The water rose steadily until noon, when it was stationary. Fifteen persons that went down with the wall have been recovered. Reports from up the valley show that the water was falling slowly, and that the canals were gradually filling up.

None of the bodies recovered. More are reported missing.

Pocohontas, April 9.—The Western bound train has returned. The Central Road is impassible.

ALABAMA.

ANNIVERSARY.

Mobile, April 9.—The Fire Department of this city, composed of nine companies—seven with steamers—and two hook and ladder companies, celebrated their thirty fifth anniversary to-day. The display was beautiful. The weather though threatening early in the morning, cleared off and gave them a beautiful day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DEFAULTED.

Philadelphia, April 9.—Professor Koch, of the Hahnemann Medical College, who disappeared from the city three weeks since, has been discovered to be a defaulter, having squandered the funds of the College by dissipated habits.

VIRGINIA.

FIRE.

Gordonsville, April 9.—A terrible conflagration is raging on all sides of the town. The entire population are panic stricken. Some families are leaving their homes to avoid destruction. The fire commenced South of the village on the farm of Mr Mochie, in the Green Spring neighborhood, but swept across the railroad at Melton Station three miles south of his place, destroying the station, dwelling houses and everything in its path. The railroad track is rendered impassable and the trains will be detained, probably, for hours. The fire has swept nearly all the fencing in its path and has caused great destruction to timber, houses, etc. The loss is heavy to the farmers. The fire has extended to the mountains and along the line of the O. A. & M. R. R. and C. & O. R. R., companies. The latter will lose heavily in wood and buildings.

GEORGIA.

MARINE.

Savannah, April 9.—Arrived—Steamer C. W. Lord, from Philadelphia.

Cleared—Schooner E. B. Everman from Portland. Sailed—Steamer Enchantress for New York, and the ship Crusader for Liverpool.

ENGLAND.

London, April 9.—A conflict in Kinsdale, Ireland, has taken place between the fishermen who are on a strike and the police. Two of the strikers were killed and several injured. At last accounts the fishermen were again assuming a threatening attitude.

ITALY.

CONVALESCING.

Rome, April 9.—The Pope suffered considerably yesterday, but is better to-day. His Holiness is still confined to his bed.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

SERIOUS DAMAGE.

Albany, April 9.—The flood on the Central Railroad track west of here is causing serious damage to business interests. No trains have reached this city since yesterday morning.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SUICIDE.

Boston, April 9.—The pocket book of Wilson Curtis, a well-known builder, was stolen on Friday, from a pile of lumber, on Devonshire street, where he had momentarily laid it while examining some papers. It contained

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Employment wanted by two young Swedes.
Wagons—Anderson & Wells.
Peruvian Guano—Mark W. Johnson.
Peachtree lots for sale—G. W. Adair.
McDonough residence for sale—Wallace & Fowler.
Vacant lot and loose bricks for sale—G. W. Adair.
Auction of horses and mules—Queen & Bear.
Elegant rooms with board—Mrs. R. E. Wilson.
Goose and duck feathers—R. H. Payne.
Potatoes—At the live grocer's, Phillips'.
Fall dress coats—At Eiseman & Bro.'s.
Mule strayed—Apply at this office.
Boot and hat store—Barrett, Coker & Co.
Notice to builders—James and Peter Lynch, executors.

ATTRACTIVE CELEBRATED NEW YORK STORE, No. 29 Whitehall street,
An immense line of Mourning and Dress Goods,
An endless variety of Linens for Men's, Children's Boy's wear,
A complete line of Linen Suitings for Ladies,
A thousand pieces of Lawns,
A beautiful line of Ladies' Silk Ties and Fichus,
An immense quantity of Ribbons,
A thousand Hemmed-Stitched Handkerchiefs at a bargain.
The above goods and a general variety of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, will be offered to the public at exceedingly low prices, including 500 Saratoga Trunks. STEINHEIMER BROS.
apr6-d3t

W. H. BROTHERTON has commenced his closing out sale, and no mistake, judging from the crowd he had in his store on Saturday. He sells two-button kid gloves at 75 cents; one-button at 50 cents; best brands calico at 11 1-2 cents; solid buff chambra 15 cents; striped cambrics 12 1-2 cents; and all other goods at corresponding reduced rates. He is determined to close his entire stock within the next sixty days. Call and see. apr6-1f

DEAD.—Miss Mattie Willingham, of Macon, died of meningitis on Tuesday, 8th inst.

SWALLOW TAILS and Full Dress.
EISEMAN & Bro., have them.

A DAIRY farm and garden will soon be established on the turnpike road near this city.

FEATHERS, FEATHERS.—Geese and duck at 38 Pryor street, R. R. Payne & Co.

WAGONS.—Messrs. Anderson & Wells are receiving a fine lot of wagons which they are offering at reasonable prices.

LENT SEASON.—This is the last week of Lent. Friday is Good Friday, and next Sunday is Easter.

AUCTION.—Messrs. Queen & Bear will sell this morning, on Marietta street, a large number of barrels of Irish potatoes, seven head of horses and mules one two-horse wagon, a number of boxes of chewing tobacco and other desirable articles.

FRESH FISH.—Capt. Tim Murphy received 1,100 pounds of fresh fish at his first-class restaurant yesterday, and 600 pounds this morning. And the beauty is he knows exactly how to have them cooked to please his patrons and the public.

SEE CARD of Mr. W. H. Barrett, in another column of THE CONSTITUTION. Mr. Barrett can be found at his old stand, 47 Peachtree street, where he will remain until the business of his house is all settled up.

THE Thomasville Times speaks in glowing terms of the Baptist Sunday School in that place. The musical talent of the school is pronounced very fine. We do not wonder at this when we know that the lovely and gifted Miss Susie Smith has charge of the organ, although her own notes are more sweet and silvery.

A MOONLIGHT GERMAN.—This is the latest in New York fashionable circles. When the moon is full the party comes off. There are no lights in the parlors except that of the moon streaming through the windows. Now, young ladies of this city, the next sociable you give, if the night is favorable, try it. It's nice.

THE LIVE GROCER.—This town of Atlanta knows who that is—and he is live. Tom Phillips knows what's what. He says he can beat auction houses on potatoes—two car loads to be sold by him "for a little over nothing." That suits our pocket. We are going for Tom. And lots of people will be going—and are going for his groceries.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a call yesterday afternoon, from Dr. S. C. Blackburn, Editor of that excellent weekly the Barnesville Patriot. We are gratified to learn that the Patriot is greatly extending its circulation.

The Dr. visits our city as a member of the Physicians Association, also in the interest of the Patriot

SOUTHERN MEDICAL RECORD.—The March number of the Southern Medical Record is a splendid number. A glance at its table of contents will prove that it contains matter of interest to professional and non-professional readers. Its staff of associate editors and corresponding editors embrace eminent men and strong writers in twenty-four or five States. It is worthy of the patronage and support of the profession. Edited by Drs T. S. Powell and W. T. Goldsmith. Price $3 50 per annum.

GEORGIA TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.—We have before us the "proceedings of the sixth annual meeting of the Georgia Teacher's Association held in Augusta April 30th, and May 1st and 2d, 1873." It is a handsomely printed work of some 90 pages, and contains besides the proceedings of the Association the four excellent addresses delivered on that occasion, viz: Composition, B. Mallow; The Progress of Science by Prof. George W. Rains; the Utility of Classical Studies, by Prof. E. G. Moore; Female Teachers, by Rev. C. W. Smith.

It is a valuable work.

SCHOOL DESKS.—The Continental School Desk Manufactory takes the place of the enterprise conducted by Messrs. Gordon and Slaymaker. The incorporators of the new company are Generals Gordon, Buckner and Colquitt, Captain H. T. Coffee and and Mr. W. A. Slaymaker.

Captain Coffee is from Memphis, and is a desirable and welcome aquisition—having purchased a residence in Atlanta, with the intention of making it his permanent home.

Such men, and enterprises as the Continental Factory, are just what Atlanta needs.

CHARLESTON MEDICAL JOURNAL AND REVIEW.—That standard medical journal in *suis bellum* times, suspended during the war, the Charleston Medical Journal and Review, has been revived. The fourth number was issued on the first instant. It will be published quarterly at $3 per annum. It is edited by those accomplished gentlemen, Prof. F. Payre Porcher, M. D. and Prof. R. A. Kinloch, M. D. The table of contents is one of the most attractive that we have seen. Dr. C. H. Ladd, of Winnsboro, South Carolina, contributes an excellent paper on "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, treated with Carbolic Acid." We wish the enterprise that enlarged success its merit justifies

ATLANAA, GA., April 6th, 1873.—*Editors Constitution:* I was pleased to see in your paper of last Sunday that one good lady of our city had come forward and boldly denounced the evil of intemperance, and called upon all those who had the good of the country at heart to aid in banishing this great evil from our land. The letter referred to suggested a few practical thoughts which I will offer to your readers.

Does "Leonine" know that she can do much towards gaining the object for which she so nobly pleads? There are, in this and almost every other city and town in our State Temperance societies of some kind that have battled for this cause against great odds; for while the great mass of the people have indorsed the institutions and commended the object, yet it is a notorious fact that the great body of our citizens do nothing more. It takes work to carry forward any great reform and it is not reasonable to expect this cause to prosper and do its full work unless it receives the real support of the people.

Now I hope "Leonine" will continue to write for the papers and I hope also that she will join some temperance society, and put forth an effort in this direction. There are hundreds of men and women in this city who doubtless fell just as this lady does about this matter, but who have never taken any steps looking to the amelioration of the drunkard and those who are dependent upon him. There is work for all to do. Reader, have you done your duty?

In order that none may lack for information, I will state that a Lodge of good Templars meets on Monday night of each week, corner of Broad and Marietta streets, and on Tuesday nights at the same place. Also, one at Faith & Morris' store, Decatur street, Thursday night, and at Evans Chapel Church every Thursday night. Knights of Jericho Lodge at Good Templar's Hall, Marietta street, Thursday night, and at Odd Fellow's Hall, corner Broad and Mitchell streets, every Monday night, and their doors are always open to receive members. D.

THE GEORGIA DOCTORS.

Annual Convention.

Speeches and Addresses.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1873.

Pursuant to call the Georgia Medical Association met in the Senate Chamber, at the Capitol building in this city, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The President of the Association, Dr. G. W. Holmes, of Rome, presiding.

Prayer by Rev. David Wills, D. D.

The welcome of the medical fraternity of the city was extended to the Association by Dr. J. F. Alexander, in the following words:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Georgia Medical Association:

In behalf of the members of the profession in our city, it becomes my pleasing duty as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements to welcome you to Atlanta.

Your visit has for us a two-fold interest. We are delighted to meet you as our brethren and mingle with you in social intercourse, whilst you sojourn among us, and we anticipate from your professional learning and experience, and from the discussions to which we shall have the privilege of listening, a large accession to our knowledge as physicians.

We may point to the meetings held by this Association as perhaps the only instances in which so large a secular body annually assembles for no object but the public good

You do not come together for your own interests, but for the sole purpose of enabling yourselves to be more useful to the sick and afflicted. The ultimate beneficiaries of your deliberations and labors are to be the people—society at large.

The citizens of Atlanta, recognizing this great fact have made provision for extending to you a hearty welcome on their part through an eminent citizen, who will address you in their behalf.

Not to detain you from the pleasure of hearing him I will conclude by saying welcome, welcome, and announcing the programme on which the committee of arrangements have agreed for your entertainment.

PROGRAMME

for the entertainment of the Georgia Medical Association.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday evening, from half past eight to half-past eleven, receptions complimentary to the Association will be given to the members, their families and visitors by Governor and Mrs. James M. Smith at the Executive Mansion, Peachtree street; Mr. and Mrs. A. Luyden, at their residence, Peachtree street; and Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Westmoreland, Marietta street. Those who propose to attend these receptions are requested to meet the Committee of Arrangements in the Reading Room of the Kimball House this evening at half-past eight o'clock.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

On Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., the annual oration will be delivered by the orator, J. T. Johnson, M. D.

At 12 o'clock, immediately after adjournment of the morning session, by invitation of Mr. Mallon, Superintendent of Public Schools, the Association will visit several schools of the city, and witness their operation, and the calisthenic exercises of the girls of the High School. On Thursday evening at 8 o'clock the grand entertainment will take place at the Kimball House. Entrance on Decatur street.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY.

At one o'clock the members and their friends will take the street cars, on Marietta street, at the door of the Capitol, and proceed at once to the Rolling Mill, by invitation of Mr. Scofield, President of the company, where they will have the opportunity of witnessing this mammoth institution in full blast, and be returned to the city at the usual dinner hour.

On Friday afternoon a complimentary drive by the citizens will be given to the members of the Association. Starting from the Capitol at four o'clock, they will visit the famous Ponce DeLeon and Healing springs, and other points of interest in and around the city.

General A. C. Garlington, in behalf of the citizens, welcomed the Medical Association to the city in the following language:

Gentlemen of the Medical Association: As the organ of the citizens of Atlanta, I have the honor, in their name, to bid you a hearty and most cordial welcome to this city and to all the sources of pleasure and entertainment which it affords. Our people are pleased to have you in their midst, and it will be their greatest happiness to know that when you have left here you will bear in kind remembrance the hours you have passed amongst them.

I have said that the citizens of Atlanta are pleased to have you assembled here on this occasion. Whilst they have an eye to material progress and prosperity, they are not unmindful of the truth that these are not the only aims of life; that there are greater triumphs in the realms of thought—science, literature and art. Although your profession, gentlemen, leads you to deal, in a large measure, with things material, and to attain results by the use of means, oftentimes merely mechanical, yet we all know that its true mission has a wider and higher scope than this. Yours is recognized as a *learned* profession. It combines in beautiful harmony art with science; and the the vast and varied fields of nature are made tributary to its purposes—the plants and minerals of the earth and the sea, the lightnings of Heaven, the mysterious magnetism which pervades the animal world, all the agencies which a gracious Providence has placed within the reach of the power and skill of man. And in every age and country—civilized or savage—from the time when Moses stayed the plague amongst the children of Israel by burning incense upon the altar of the Lord, down to our own day, it has been esteemed a high and honorable calling.

We have read that in remote antiquity, the healing art belonged to a separate order in the State, the priesthood, and that to this class supernatural or magical powers were ascribed, as is sometimes claimed by the mountebanks of these days. In Egypt Serapis was the patron Deity of this art, as Æsculapius was in ancient Greece, who with fabled Medusa's blood claimed the power to heal the sick and raise the dead, to destroy as well as save human life. His Temple was an asylum for the sick and dying—the only institution in all antiquity, I believe, which bears any resemblance to the benevolent and charitable institutions of modern times. The student in his general reading cannot have failed to discover the great changes and improvements which in the progress of ages have taken place in the art of medicine as in other branches of knowledge, that by the aids of science, it has been deprived of much that was conjectural, empirical, and became more certain in its principles and results. The magic arts of Priests, the spells of witches, and old women, and the tricks of impostors no longer excite the wonder of the multitude, or hold competition with the physician's skill. In our times no profession or calling has exhibited greater position and ability than the medical faculty. Medicine now has its own literature, which will compare with that of any other department of learning. This, while it is the result of learning and improvement in the science, is at the same time the most powerful means of advancing it to greater perfection. It has brought in comparison the experience and observations of professional men. It has evoked discussion and produced attrition of minds, having in view the same object, the amelioration of the condition of mankind by the application of scientific principles, developed by facts in the world around us, and in the operations of mind with us. It does not require an intimate knowledge of the profession to enable one to discern and appreciate the great pervading which have thus been accomplished. Another means which the profession has adopted to advance its learning, and promote its usefulness is suggested by the present occasion—that is to say, medical societies and associations. In these modern days, voluntary associations formed by individuals to accomplish ends in which they feel a common interest and pride, had become a tremendous power in the community. Where these associations all around us, in every pursuit, profession and trade. Whatever doubts may be entertained on the policy of such unions for other purposes, it cannot be questioned that for the advancement of the arts and sciences, for the elevation of the character and tone of any profession they are wholly without opposition, but a most desirable and efficient means. They serve to stimulate thought and inquiry, to originate ideas, correct and refine opinion, and concentrate the intelligence and energy of individuals. Such is your association; and its object is a noble one—the amelioration of the condition of the human family—the general good and happiness of mankind. You are, then, co-workers in the field of civilization and progress, and you have assembled here to take counsel together as to how your part of the work may be best done, and to stimulate one another with renewed zeal and energy.

I express the sentiment of those whom I represent as well as my own when I say: May your deliberations here be characterized by harmony and kindly feeling, and your labors eventually be crowned with success.

Dr. R. T. Kendrick of Morgan, Calhoun Co., returned the thanks of the Association for the welcome of the citizens.

The President, Dr. Holmes, in accordance with custom delivered an address before the body. He spoke of the good which was accomplished by a unity of thought and action. How this had been evidenced in the combined efforts of the Association. And yet, said he, not all that could be, had been accomplished. This is an age of enterprise, of progress and every where these ideas are at work. Let the medical profession, so ancient and dignified—of so much prestige—not fall behind in the steady advance. He would urge by making some recommendations for the beneficial and harmonious action of the body during its present session.

The Committee on Arrangements asked for further time which was granted.

Dr. Love offered a resolution to the effect that the address of the President be referred to a special committee of three to consist of Drs. J. P. Logan, Kirkseey, and Ford who shall report on the suggestions therein contained. Adopted.

The Committee on Revised Constitution and By-Laws asked for further time, which was granted. They asked for special time, until half-past two o'clock, P. M.

On motion the Association adjourned until half-past two o'clock.

Owing to inability to get the names of all the physicians in attendance at the Convention owing to the fact that not more than one-third had registered. We will give them in due time.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2½ o'clock P. M. the Medical Association re-assembled.

The report of the Committee on revised Constitution and By-Laws was called for and read.

Dr. Ford moved that each section of the Constitution be taken up and read seriatim. Carried.

Before this matter was finally disposed of, Dr. Kirksey moved that the report be laid on the table until the report of the Committee on Credentials was submitted and acted on. Carried.

The Committee on Credentials then reported and the report was adopted.

The constitution now in force was ordered read.

The revised constitution was read section by section.

The first four sections were adopted unanimously. They related principally to the officers. The fifth section, regarding the election of fee censors, was discussed and amended by Dr. Battey, of Rome, and Love, of Atlanta. Adopted.

Dr. Green, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, objected to the clause which vested the right of rejecting applications for membership in the Board of Censors. He wanted the voice of the Association to be heard in the matter. Dr. Ford, of Augusta, favored the opinion of Dr. Green, and said there should at least be an appeal to the body.

Dr. Battey thought that the clause was a good one. He believed that those applying for membership should lay their claims before the Board of Censors, and not trouble the entire body. He did not wish, however, to give the Board absolute authority. Drs. Westmoreland and Logan engaged in the discussion.

Dr. Musgrove, of Burke county, one of the oldest members of the Association, objected to the provisions of the clause.

Dr. Battey offered a substitute in lieu of the original clause.

Dr. Smith offered a substitute.

Dr. J. P. Logan offered a substitute, which was unanimously adopted.

It provided that application for membership be submitted to the Board of Censors, and they, after a thorough investigation of the claims of the applicants, submit their report to the Association for final action.

The clause for an annual appropriation of $1 00 from each member was amended so as to leave the amount open to be filled as the Association deemed best. Adopted as amended.

The clause calling for an annual convention on the second Wednesday in April was variously amended.

Dr. Westmoreland objected to the festivities of the Association falling on Holy Week.

Dr. T. J. Johnson moved that the original clause be adopted.

Dr. H V M Miller seconded the motion.

Dr. Johnson then called for the previous question. The question was put and a division called. The call was not sustained.

A considerable discussion arose on the question, as to what should be the proper time for holding the convention of the Association, so as to avoid the term of Lent.

Dr. Alexander said that he really regretted the unfortunate turn which the discussion had taken. He said that nearly two hours had been occupied by those who embodied the medical wisdom of the State, not on a question pertinent to the medical profession, but as to whether doctors should dance during Lent. In his remarks he intended no disrespect to those who observe this season.

Dr. Ford moved as a substitute for the whole, to meet on the first Wednesday in April. Carried.

The remaining clauses were put and adopted, and the Constitution, as a whole, was voted on and adopted.

Such by laws formerly in force and not in conflict with the new Constitution were adopted.

The following resolutions, introduced by Dr. Kirksey, were adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the press of the city, the city officials and the clergy be invited to seats on the floor of the Association.

Resolved, That the surgeons of the army and members of the profession of this State, and of sister States, visiting the city during the session of the Association, are hereby invited to seats, and that such visitors be requested to give their names and address to the Secretary.

Resolved, That the addresses of Dr. Alexander and General Garlington be secured and referred to the Committee on Publication.

The following committee was appointed by the Chairman to select proper names for the Board of Censors: Dr. Battey, Dr. Alexander, Dr. Musgrove, Dr. Ford and Dr. Twiggs.

Several other letters and communications were read, wherein excuses for non attendance and resignations were offered. The greater part of these were referred to the Board of Censors (to be organized immediately).

The committee appointed to recommend names for the Board of Censors submitted the following:

Dr Robert Battey, Rome, five years.
Dr W H Doughty, Augusta, four years.
Dr C B Nottingham, Macon, three years.
Dr J P Logan, Atlanta, two years.
Dr J G Thomas, Savannah, one year.

Dr. Logan stated that for good and sufficient reasons he would beg leave to withdraw his name.

The name of Dr J C Alexander was substituted in lieu thereof.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Dr. Battey, delegate to the Medical Association of Alabama read a chaste report of his visit to the Convention. The thanks of the Association were tendered him. Dr. Battey was invited to make a statement before the Association to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the minutes, in regard to recent surgical operations performed by him.

An invitation to visit the Public Schools was received from Mr. Mallon, Superintendent.

The committee authorized by legislative enactment to be appointed, viz: A committee of Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the State reported that they had not yet prepared their report, owing to circumstances.

The Board of Censors reported many names of applicants for membership. The report was adopted.

The committee appointed to look into the feasibility of organizing a State Inebriate Asylum report favorable for the establishment of such an institution. The outlay of money is more than compensated for by the good done those who are restored to habits of temperance and can use their talents in the cause of the Commonwealth.

The committee appointed on motion of Dr. W. D. Hoyt at the last convention, to investigate the charges brought against members of the Association "for pursuing a course in open violation of the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association" was read and referred to the Board of Censors.

On motion the Association adjourned until 8 o'clock A M to-morrow.

Card from U. S. Attorney Farrow.

ATLANTA, GA., April 9th, 1873.

Editors of Constitution: I see in your issue of this morning a notice of what is called the action of the grand jury of the United States Circuit Court in this District, in the cases arising under the enforcement laws for acts committed at the polls during the elections last fall and winter, and as the account given thereof is entirely erroneous, I deem it proper to correct it.

The Grand Jury did not discard those cases nor in any way reject them. One witness, a manager of the election, was examined in the case against one party and a true bill found against him for obstructing voters. The examination had opened against a number of others for conspiracy, etc., and one witness examined against them when several gentlemen—some of whom were voted for and elected in those elections—came to the court room and had an interview with me, which resulted in an agreement between us. They agreed to use their influence to have a voting place established in each ward in this city, which will give as seven precincts instead of one for all county, State and National elections, and guaranteed that this would be accomplished.

Two of these parties are members of the present General Assembly, and I have confidence in their good faith and their ability to procure the necessary legislation. They further agreed that in all future elections they would see to it that the managers and clerks of elections should be so divided that each political party should be equally represented on the board of managers and as to clerks.

They proposed, as above stated, to procure such legislation as would give the people of Atlanta seven voting places in lieu of one, and to secure fair and equal representation to both political parties as to managers and clerks at each of those precincts in all future elections if these prosecutions were withdrawn. These propositions were submitted by me to the persons agrieved, and who were pressing the prosecution, and I advised them that such a settlement, faithfully carried out would be more conducive to the good of this community than the prosecutions would be, whether successful or not. Some readily agreed to give it such a settlement, but others were reluctant. I consulted those whose judgment I had confidence in and finally accepted the proposition, and agreed to withdraw the entire matter from the grand jury (before whom the matter was suspended from the hour the proposition was first made). After determining to give the matter that direction I asked the gentlemen of the grand jury to withdraw it from their consideration, after explaining to them why, and they consented. I then announced in open Court that for the above stated reasons it had been withdrawn and the Court interposed no objection. Under this agreement I shall enter a *nolle prosequi* on the one indictment found, and enter an exoneretur on the bonds of all persons under bond to appear at this court for the offences embodied in this agreement.

I have entire confidence in the good faith of the parties to this agreement, and in their ability to carry it into effect. This, you will see, is a very different result from the total rejection of the whole matter by the grand jury as represented in your issue of this morning. I should not have cared to have thrust this upon the public but for the erroneous account given which, I think, would have produced bad results.

Respectfully,
HENRY P. FARROW, U. S. Attorney.

NEW BOOT AND HAT STORE.—At No. 76, Whitehall street, is a new boot, shoe and hat store, just opened, Messrs. Barrett, Coker & Co., are the firm, and they propose to keep first-class goods and sell them as low as any house in the city. This is a new establishment, and purchasers therefore should give it a call. They may find it greatly to their interest.

QUEEN & BEAR.—Going, going, gone! Thus we hear Queen banging away as we stroll on Marietta street, and horses, mares, mules, ponies, and lots of them, are knocked down, but not hurt. This morning these fine stock auction and commission merchants—this morning at 10 o'clock—"knock down," besides horses and mules, a spring wagon, a buggy, and five boxes of tobacco. Ho, ye chewers

PERSONALS.—Mr. Orange Judd and lady are stopping at the Kimball house. Mr. Judd is the proprietor of the great New York agricultural journal, the American Agriculturalist. He is on his return North from a several months recreation in the "land of flowers."

Captain Dunlap Scott of Rome, is stopping at the National.

OLIVER DOUD BYRON.—This gentleman with a full company will inaugurate a short engagement in our city at DeGive's Opera House to-night. The great sensational drama of "Across the Continent" is the bill for the evening. The play brings before an audience denizens of "Five Points," broken hearted wives, street Arabs, kind hearted Irishmen, Cheyenne Indians, emigrants, settlers on the plains, etc., and by its great sensational character draws. Doubtless a large audience will be present.

WHERE TO BUY STYLISH HATS?—This was the question asked by visitors to the city on yesterday. Well,

Louis H. Clarke, the goal has reached,
For his hats stand unimpeached;
Unmatched his fabrics shine,
His dress hats for the spring days,
The ultimate of taste displays,
They seem the least expressive face
To brighten and refine.

STATE UNIVERSITY.—The Demosthenian Society of the State University at Athens, have elected the following gentlemen to represent them at the debate with the Phi Kappa Society at the next Commencement: A. S. Clayton, Atlanta; W. B. Lamar, Athens; C. L. McCord, Augusta, and R. J. Willingham, Macon.

GOING TO VIENNA.—We are glad to ascertain that our fellow-citizen, Mr. W. A. Slaymaker, is going to the World's Exposition at Vienna. Atlanta will be well represented. Mr. Slaymaker is one of our most excellent citizens, full of Atlanta energy and enterprise. His celebrated school desk, we predict, will not be excelled even at the World's Fair.

We also learn that Mr. Slaymaker will look after any specimens of minerals or metals, and see that they are put on exhibition. Of course freight and other expenses must be paid by the parties. He leaves Atlanta, we believe, about the first of May.

APPROACHING REAL ESTATE SALES.—Col. G W. Adair advertises several sales. One, a magnificent Peachtree lot.

Messrs. Wallace & Fowler will sell to-morrow, that most desirable property on City Hall Square, residence of Mr W J Ward. This is one of the most inviting sales of the season—fine location, fine residence, and beautiful shade trees.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the Atlanta Post Office held for postage:

James F Jones, Hogansville, Ga.
Dr L Turner, Sparta, Ga.
Mrs Mary Dixon, Waverly Station, Va.
Miss Nellie Moore, Sparta, Ga.
A J Murray, Memphis, Tenn.
Mrs A E Atkins, Senoia, Ga.
Won We ver, Stone Mountain, Ga.
J N Gilmore, Sandersville, Ga.
Dr S F Frost, Rockport, Ark.
Dr W C Wilson, Barrowville, Ark.
Dr W M Lawrence, Hot Springs, Ark
Miss Mattie E Brantly, Macon, Ga.
Miss Cunsas Carter, Atlanta, Ga.
Mr J W Shivers, Griffin, Ga.
Miss Lucy D Hardy, Norfolk, Va.
Miss Mollie E Towson, Ripyville, Ky.
Messrs Boff, Watkins & Co., Savannah, Ga.
Major S H Boykin, Suffolk, Va.
George Gladmand, Washington, Ga.
Mr N S Hudson, Jonesboro, Ga.
Miss Addie Price, Conyers, Ga.
Mr Robert Griggs, Griffin, Ga.
Miss Martha Jones, Dirt Town, Ga.
W Jones, Esq. Athens, Ga.
E A Rice, Rutledge, Ga.
Jno Gill Pope, Esq. Eufaula, Ala.
Joe Burnett, Forsyth, Ga.
Archa Davis, Covington, Ga.
Dr J Wiley Quillian, Atlanta, Ga.
C M Hardy, Monticello, Ga.
Clurzio Johnson, Savannah, Ga.

ROB'T JOHNSON, Mailing Clerk.

THE RECEPTION'S LAST EVENING.

Governor Smith's.

We had the honor last evening of attending the receptions, given to the Georgia Medical Association with the first party of worthy M. Drs., who left the Kimball House. Jumping into a phaeton we were soon rumbling up Peachtree, and shortly alighted at the Governor's Mansion. The beautifully lighted hall and the shining parlors, contrasting so exquisitely with the frowning turrets made a charming picture and we would fain have stood and watched it, but the sound of merry voices within bade us enter and seek pleasure elsewhere.

Entering the door we were welcomed by his Excellency, Governor James M. Smith and Dr. Flewellyn. Being invited by these gentlemen into the parlor, on the right, we were presented to some of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies of our city. A little tete-a-tete with each was all we could expect, so quickly were we passed around. We were smiling, and bowing, and nodding, and getting a little puffed up because we were called "Doctor," when the lady with whom we conversed proposed to adjourn to the parlor on the left and partake of some refreshments. Gladly we acceded to her generous demand.

An elegant table laden with delicious fare spread its sumptuous length before us. We did not miss in the lively, prattling flow of reason (we reckon it was) the flow of bowl. We talked a heap while we ate, and felt real jolly. We pass no common place compliment on the Governor's and his lady's entertainment when we pronounce his reception a grand and glorious affair. The taste and elegance displayed by those, the ladies of course, who arranged it, deserve our heartiest appreciation and commendation. Not for many days have we passed a pleasanter hour and reluctantly we bade our friends good evening. But there were other treats in store and other hands to press an equally agreeable welcome.

MAJOR A. LEYDEN'S.

This hospital mansion was also thrown open to our Georgia Doctors last evening. The thoughtful hostess had provided for the especial entertainment of the unmarried brethren, a bevy of young ladies, who well represented the beauty of Atlanta, and whose presence added immensely to the evening's success. We found before we had been very long at Major Leyden's that the Doctors were as keen appreciators of beauty, as they were of sherry punch, and it was hard to tell which they looked after with the most industry.

The guests began to arrive at an early hour and continued to come in successive parties until after eleven o'clock. The Doctors, especially our Atlanta friends, were gotten up in killing style, and the way they went for the good things that had been provided for them was astonishing to our editorial eyes.

A fine looking body of men they were too. Judging from what we saw last night we are satisfied that the "Georgia Medical Association" is composed of men distinguished, as well for their politeness as for their abilities, and will well compare with any like body in the United States.

The guests were literally overwhelmed with good things, and went away thoroughly satisfied that no thing could be done in order to render their evening's entertainment more successful than it was. The Association will long remember the kindness of Major Leyden and his accomplished wife, and will recall with the most pleasant emotions their reception at his house. From Major Leyden's, casting a farewell look behind, we hastened to the residence of our esteemed citizen,

DR. WESTMORELAND.

A few of the doctors anticipating the hospitable reception here, had out-stripped us in the race, but we entered with all the grace we could muster up under the knowledge of defeat. If our expectations were high, our realization of the pleasure here in store fully sustained them. Owing to the physical indisposition of Dr. Westmoreland, which we sadly regretted, the honors of the house were done by the charming hostess, a lady whom every son of Georgia delights to honor, with the ease and grace of which she is so happily possessed, she received her guests and bade them partake of her cheer. The ladies retected to assist her in the entertainment, added double pleasure to the already magnificent reception. We quaffed the blushing cup while we engaged the conversation of the fair ones, and swiftly did the moments fly with our rapid thoughts. Ere we left this delightful place, the dawn made his appearance. Though still a sufferer, he could not withstand the appeals of merriment and joy which greeted his ear continually. Attracting his attention for a few hours, we thanked him for his generous treatment, after which we bade adieu to the talented hostess and took our departure. We have spent many pleasant evenings in Atlanta, but none pleasanter than this.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Good for Mark W. Johnson. Fifty tons of Peruvian guano and 14,000 pounds of potash. Farmers will go for him.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—See the card of the executors of Patrick Lynch, deceased. Paving, flagging—anything requiring the famous blue granite will be done in the very best style.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TO-NIGHT.—We have been requested to say that the doctors will expect their guests to be on hand to-night promptly at eight o'clock. This is no fashionable ball, where people invited at one hour, may arrive two or three hours later, but will be informal in every respect. The festivities will commence early, so that who do not wish to lose any of them had better observe their request.

We may also state that our young friend Doctor J T Johnson, who has been appointed the Orator of the Association, will deliver his address to-day. To this the public are cordially invited. The Doctor's address is going to be a good thing, and we are satisfied that all who know the the gentleman are bound to hear the speech.

THE BALL OF OUR ATLANTA TURN VEREIN.—This came off last evening, and was a success, in the fullest sense of the word. The guests arrived at an early hour, and they well represented the German element of our city. The ball was admirably managed, everything passing off without the slightest disorder.

During the evening the President of the Society, Mr. C. Weismeister, delivered a fine address. He complimented the Society on its present flourishing condition, and gave much good advice and encouragement for its future growth and prosperity. As our German friends were bountifully supplied with pretty girls and good music, the dancing was began early and kept up late.

Refreshments of every discription were on hand, not excepting the dearly beloved beer, and were keenly relished by the guests. The festivities were kept up to a late hour and when daylight drew nigh all went home well satisfied with their evening's pleasure, wishing to the Atlanta Turn Vereine a plenty of prosperity, and especially a plenty of future balls.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

12	Tallapoosa	13	
13	Atlanta	26	
14	Rome	27	
15	Cherokee	11	
16	Augusta	13	
17	Middle	8	
18	Ocmulgee	13	
19	Eastern	6	
20	Brunswick	7	

SUPREME COURT, *Atlanta, April* 9, 1873.

No. 5, Argument concluded.

No. 6, Thomas Kile vs. J. G. Johnson. New trial from Fulton. Argued. L. J. Winn, M. J. Ivy for plaintiff's in error. E. N. Broyles, contra.

No. 7, Jno. W. Craig vs. Jno. D. Pope. Assumpsit from Fulton. Argued. Baugh & Thrasher for plaintiff in error. L. E Bleckley, contra.

Pending the argument of Bartow Thrasher, Esq., the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

The United States Circuit Court.

Judges Woods and Erskine presiding.

Most of yesterday's session of this body was occupied with the trial of the equity cause of W. C. Fulton vs. Minerva E. and Sarah E Lyd. Bill to stop a sale under a fi. fa. It was argued ably and at length on both sides. The decision was reserved.

John W. Warford, Esq., of Bartow county, was, upon application, admitted to plead and practice at this bar.

In the case of the United States vs. G. W. Lee charged with carrying on the business of a lottery dealer, without paying the special tax, which has been pending on the criminal docket for some time, a plea of guilty was entered.

In view of the many extenuating circumstances in the case, the court imposed only a small fine upon the defendant.

In the case of the United States vs. Joseph Foster. Working in an illicit distillery, a plea of guilty was also entered.

The Court sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of $10 and costs, and be imprisoned for the space of three months.

The Court yesterday announced its reserved decision in the following important cases:

N. H. Hand vs. The Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hose Mining Company. Judgment set aside.

The United State. vs. William T. Wilson, principal, and Hans Muhlenbrink, security. New trial granted Boske vs. Rigdon. In Equity.

Demurrer sustained, with leave to Complainant to amend his bill.

Court then adjourned to ten o'clock this morning

The Justice Court, 1234th District.

The war, to which we alluded a short time ago, between Francis Corra and J. J. McNally has broken out afresh.

Yesterday Corra took out a warrant before the above Court, charging McNally with false swearing The defendant was arrested, and the case has been set for trial at half past eight this morning.

Local and Business Notices.

POTATOES! POTATOES!! POTATOES!!! Don't go to auction for them. Phillips' is the place. Cheaper than auctioneer's commissions. Two car loads to be sold at a little over nothing. "LIVE GROCER,"
apr10—d2t 57 Peachtree street.

FULL Dress or Swallow-Tail Coats, at
apr10—d1t EISEMAN & Bro.'s.

BLACK Doeskin Dress Pants from $6 to $15, at
apr10—d1t EISEMAN & Bro.'s.

BLACK Cloth Dress Vests from $2 50 to $5, at
apr10—d1t EISEMAN & Bro.'s.

PARTY Colored Kid Gloves, Lavender and White Ties, Bows and Scarfs, at
apr10—d1t EISEMAN & Bro.'s.

FIRE! FIRE!—SLAUGHTER OF FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—M. & J. Hirsch announce to the public that their stock has been injured by fire to such an extent as to render indispensible the purchase of an entire new stock. They will from this day offer their entire stock of Clothing and Underwear at prices which must close them out at once. This is a rare chance to buy fine goods at merely nominal prices. Call at once. The goods must be sold. M & J. HIRSCH,
Next door to Chamberlin & Boynton.
apr9—duf

SOMETHING RATHER COOL.—H. C. Pope's splendid ICE CREAM SODA FOUNTAIN is now open for the season. Cold and sparkling Soda Water with Pure and Fresh Fruit Syrups will be dispensed daily. The only Ice Cream Soda Fountain in the city, with Dow's Patent Ice Cutter, thereby rendering the water as cold as ice itself. Try it.
apr8—d1w

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & Co., Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, are offering a large stock Harness, Saddles and Collars. apr6-d5t

FRIEND, are suffering with Neuralgia? If so, go to Heard, Craig & Co.'s and get a small bottle of Jackson's Magic Balsam, and our word for it, you will be the means of selling 50 bottles of it. mar25—dtf

JACKSON'S MAGIC BALSAM conquers Poison, masters Pain, and truly proves the sufferers gain. Sold by
HEARD, CRAIG & Co.,
mar25—dtf Atlanta.

JACKSON'S BALSAM will take the Pain out a Burn sooner than any other remedy in the whole world. Try it. mar25—dtf

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & Co. are offering a large assortment of Ladies Dress Goods on reasonable terms than ever before offered them. apr6-d5t

MRS. R. C. WITTER is receiving her new Spring Goods, to which she is pleased to call the attention of the ladies of Atlanta.

Mrs. Sharp

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

LAMENT OF GRANDMOTHER GRUMBLE.

What has become of the suppers,
The suppers we used to know,
When David and I were youngsters,
In the beautiful long ago—
When people got up in the morning,
And slept the night hours through?

I hate the glare of sunlight
And sigh for the moonlight hours,
The gas-lights are all sickly,
But they have a Romantic lean,
And the bleakest sun in the best light
That these old eyes have seen.

But, for fear of fading their carpets,
They darken the house like a tomb;
They're are not a particle better
Than those from my mother's loom
That looked so gay with the sunlight
Or the firelight in the room.

They talk of charming pictures,
Of "A Sunrise by the Sea,"
And a "Morning in the Burmese Alps;"
But they just make fun of me
If I praise the real sunrise,
A sight they never see.

It is not according to Nature
To lie in bed till ten,
And come half dressed to breakfast,
As if it were early then.
When my children get up grumbling,
I send them to bed again.

They dress for morning callers,
Or sit up stairs and read
Of horrors that never happened
And never could, indeed;
Or spend whole hours a shopping,
When there isn't a thing they need.

But they buy ice-creams and candies,
And are home for lunch at two;
Then practice what they call music,
Perhaps, for an hour or two;
And then crochet or take a nap,
For they've nothing else to do.

At half-past six comes dinner,
With the best of meats and wine,
And the men-folks finish with cigars,
And there's cakes and tea at nine;
And they're not so happy as we were,
With all their fixings fine.

They have what they call suppers,
Sometimes, at dead of night,
When they rig up in their finery
And all "our set" invite;
The women are walking fashion plates
And the men wear coats too tight.

But there's nothing left of the suppers
That cheered our spirits so
When David and I were married,
Nigh three-score years ago,
When 'twas fashion to dine at twelve o'clock,
And sup when the sun was low.

An Hour in General Lee's Room.

From the Lexington (Va) Gazette.]

In strolling around, the first spring day, we stopped at the Memorial chapel and passed through its rooms particularly associated with the memory of General Lee. The guard—a student of the university—walked with us through the apartments.

Over the marble slab in the centre of the library room, are wreaths of flowers, crosses and crowns of *immortelles* in a circle of autumn leaves. The marble is inserted in the floor and over the vault.

From this room a door leads into the office once used by the Secretary of the faculty. This is now bare and empty. From this apartment a door opens into a small hall and then into the "General's room," as it is called. It is well known that its furniture has never been changed. It remains as left by General Lee.

The round table in the centre of the room is still covered with his papers—all orderly arranged. The *scraps* of blank paper were kept in a systematic manner. A professor took a piece for a memorandum, when the general handed him a fragment from another lot. He had intended the first sheet for another purpose. All his writing was done at this table. He used an arm-chair with leather seat and on rollers. He wrote rapidly, rarely interlining or omitting words. There were no such things as rough drafts. He finished at a single heat whatever he had in hand. When his feelings were enlisted his pen never paused down to the last period. His "orders," or rather addresses to the students, and important correspondence were finished with the ink wet on the first lines.—He never dictated, and used the official secretary sparingly.

His favorite pen was a large gold one of a curious model. It was almost as broad as it was long. It was heart-shaped. A firm in Baltimore owned the pattern. The first pen of this kind used by him was accidentally injured. The writer, at the request of Gen. Lee, carried it to Baltimore, while on a Northern trip, and another made from the original die.

The inkstand is still on the round table. The ink is raised by atmospheric pressure applied by a screw. The inscriptions on it directed the ink to be lowered when not in use. He never failed to turn the screw and let the ink down into the stand before leaving the office. One of his secretaries noticed his regularity in this particular.

There was a lounge in the room; but he never was known to rest himself for a moment on it. There never was a pair of slippers or a *robe de chambre* in his room. It is needless to say no cigars or pipes were there. he wasn't friendly to tobacco. But once was he known to violate the smallest propriety of his position. During a dull routine of "Faculty meeting," in warm weather, the President dozed for a few minutes. He sat, as usual, erect, but his eyes gently yielded to the heat and humdrum. His colleagues, with courtly grace, let the business pause till the brief nap ended, and then started with the last words the chairman had heard. This triumph of Morpheus was not alluded to.

A Noble New Jersey Girl.

The Republican, of Milleville, New Jersey, says:

In this city died last week a young lady whose brief life was crowned by a brave and noble act, for which her memory should be held in high esteem and reverence by all to whom the knowledge of her presence of mind in a moment of peril, and determined devotion to the line of duty, may come. Lottie Dougherty resided in this city, and was educated at the Central school. She was one of Professor Culver's most attentive and promising pupils, and distinguished herself greatly in all her studies. Last summer, having studied telegraphing, she accepted a situation at Radnor, a station on the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and boarded at the Eagle station, a mile or more distant. One evening in August last she was on her way to her station, when suddenly a terrible thunder storm came up. The office at the Eagle was struck by lightning, the magnet burned out of the instrument, and great consternation prevailed. Lottie supplied a magnet, though it was not her office. Going to the door she noticed a large tree uprooted and blown directly across the track. She realized at once the dangerous situation.

The Western express was due in a few minutes, and local trains followed it close. Though all present opposed her resolution, the cool, determined girl seized the red signal lamp, ran through the fearful storm up the track and swung her light until she heard the engineer whistle down brakes, and the train was saved. The speed was checked so that the train was not thrown from the track, though it struck the tree with force sufficient to hurl a heavy limb against Lottie's shoulder, hurling her down the embankment into a ditch, and inflicting several injuries which ultimately resulted in her death. Of course the passengers on the train were loud in their expressions of gratitude to her, and a handsome sum of money was tendered, but she refused it, and returning to her office remained on duty all night. She had only done her duty and wanted no recompense of a pecuniary character.

A Pictorial Masterpiece for Vienna.

Meissonier will have a remarkable picture, "The Sign Painter," in the forthcoming Vienna exhibition. An English writer says: "It is not only a *chef-d'oeuvre* of the artist in point of exquisite finish and fine color, but larger than most of his pictures, being two feet high by twenty inches broad. The subject is an itinerant sign-painter of the olden time in France showing his work to mine host of a country inn, in the court-yard of which apparently he has been engaged in painting the signboard, as it forms the background of the picture. The landlord, who is a wonderfully characteristic figure, in huge jack-boots and rough homespun coat, stands looking at his new signboard, chewing a straw, and evidently has some misgivings as to the propriety of the work, for the artist has replaced the plump and jolly Bacchus of his house into a lean and hungry figure astride upon a wine cask.

"The artist watches the face of his patron with a most humorous expression of chuckling satisfaction at having his revenge for the quantity of bad wine he has had to drink while at his work. This capital subject Meissonier has treated to the life, with infinite humor and a mastery of painting if possible beyond anything he has hitherto accomplished. The picture, while it was in progress, was, we believe, seen by Mr. Wallis, of the French gallery, who at once agreed to purchase it at the price named by the painter—namely, 100,000 francs—£4,000—and, on its completion, has just been sent over from Paris, where the famous painter had the opportunity of seeing it. Amongst these was Mr. Bolckow, M. P., who was fortunate in being early in the

Reliable Notices.

THE Purest and Sweetest Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. apr6—d&w4w

NATIVE PEARL VEGETABLE ENAMEL.—Dentist's ware is a poor substitute for Nature. Let those who so believe, use the SOZODONT, which, if daily applied, will prevent all necessity for false teeth by keeping the real ones sound and healthy. apr8—d1w&w1t

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY.—Each year finds "Brown's Bronchial Troches" in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable. apr8—d3t-tues-thurs-sat

"IT ACTS LIKE A CHARM," for the cure of Coughs, Bronchitis and all pulmonary diseases. Dr. Tutt's celebrated Expectorant. Pleasant to take. apr8—d1w&w1t

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, oct2—d1y New York.

THIS CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE SPECIFIC is a true Purifier of the Blood. It thoroughly neutralizes and eliminates from the system the specific virus which causes such a long list of human suffering.

In every form of scrofulous, mercurial and constitutional blood complains it stands without compeer, rapidly curing ulcers, pustules, carbuncles, scald head, salt rheum, and the 88 different varieties of skin affections. It is a positive curative for scrofula, and the deadly enemy of mercury, lead and arsenic, quickly elimination them from the system. The Fluid Extract of Queens delight, prepared by Dr. J. S. Pemberton, has made the most wonderful and astonishing cures. Its purifying, vivifying and tonic properties exercise the quickest and most powerful effects in restoring health. It is harmless to the most delicate, and can never be used amiss. It is the true beautifier of the complexion. If you want pure rich blood, clear skin and beautiful complexion, use the Compound Extract of Stillingia or Queens Delight. Read our treatise on diseases of the blood. The genuine has the signature of the proprietor upon each label.

J. S. PEMBERTON & Co.
mar30eod-1yr Atlanta, Ga.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER.

IT has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidneys and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Pyrical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating and Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

☞For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over diseases, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets.

WHITNEY BRO'S, Gen'l Ag'ts,
237 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.
For sale by HEARD, CRAIG & CO., and Druggists generally. jan7-deod3m

COTTON STATES
Life Insurance Company
OF
Macon, Georgia.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT AGENCIES,
ATLANTA, GA., March 11th, 1873.

MESSRS. J. GADSDEN KING and J. C. CAMPBELL have been appointed STATE AND TRAVELING AGENTS of this Company, for the State of Georgia. As such, they are commended by the officers of the Company to the public.

The undersigned desires to announce, to all interested, that, he is prepared to offer, to FIRST-CLASS AGENTS,

LIBERAL TERMS.

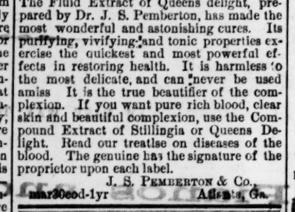
The Company is found, by those who have tried it, to be very easily worked. As a

HOME INSTITUTION

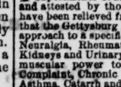
ur people are disposed to patronize it.

WM. J. MAGILL,
mar13 deod6w Superintendent Agencies.

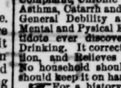
FILLEY'S FAMOUS



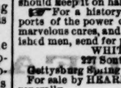
ARE MADE SOLELY BY THE
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,



Are doing more and
BETTER COOKING,
DOING IT
Quicker and Cheaper,
Than any Stove of the same cost.



ARE ALWAYS,
LOW-PRICED, RELIABLE,
And Operate Perfectly.



Will do your
COOKING CHEAP
AND FAST,
QUICK AND CLEAN.

ALWAYS WARRANTED
AND
SOLD BY
L. B. LANGFORD,
mar16—deod4wim Georgia

IMPORTANT.

THE Assistant Marshals who took the 8th Census 1860, or their personal representatives, will find their interests advanced, by communicating their address to

DANIEL O'V. CALLAGHAN,
No. 435 7th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
mar23-d1aw5w

AIR LINE RAIL ROAD.

Mt. Airy Depot, 7 Miles from Clarkesville, on South Half of Lot 174, 10th District, Habersham County, Ga.

Town Lots 50 by 100 feet, at private sale. Apply to R. W. HOLLAND, of Atlanta.

THIS IS THE HIGHEST ALTITUDE ON THE Air-Line Railroad, being 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. (Atlanta 1,050). For pure air, good water and good health, cannot be surpassed in upper

SPRING TRADE!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
Country Jewelers,
AND
MERCHANTS AND PURCHASERS
OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE JEWELRY,
AND
ADAM'S & CO.'S STERLING SILVERWARE.
Largest Stock in the State!
All Fresh and New—Bought for Cash!

FOR SALE
By Single Price or Quantity, at
Our Retail Prices!
which are Lower than any other dealers
WHOLESALE PRICE

We offer to our CUSTOMERS all our Fresh and New Style Goods at these LOW PRICES, as it is our intention to always keep up the well earned reputation of this store for keeping the GREATEST VARIETY, THE NEWEST STYLES, THE
Finest Quality and the Lowest Prices!

PURCHASERS,
Do not buy a single article in Jewelry before you examine this elegant stock and our Low Price s.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
SHARP'S OLD STAND,
32 Whitehall Street.
B. W. BRISCOE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All goods sold by us Engraved in superior style FREE OF CHARGE.
Watches and Jewelry carefully Repaired and Warranted. We have the best Watchmakers, Jewelers and Engravers South of Mason & Dixon's Line.
apr1-d1m

GUTHMAN & HAAS'
SPECIALTIES.

JERSEY CIDER, Holland Curacoa, Anisette de Bordeaux, Marischino, Chartreuse, Rhine Wines, Van Jansen's Royal Schiedam Schnapps,
OLD TRIUMPH BOURBON
AND

Also, a general assortment of other pure wines and liquors. mar23-d1f

DOORS,
SASHES,
BLINDS,
WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS,
AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.
LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.
ORDER WORK SOLICITED.
SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.
KEOCH & THORNE,
254 AND 256 CANAL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
nov26-d1yr

SOUTHERN
TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medaillion, and everything in the Architectural line Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of
SEWER PIPE
from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as
Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.
We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.
may21—d1y PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.

Sterling's Southern Series
—OF—
Readers, Orators & Copy Books.

THE undersigned now own the plates of this POPULAR SERIES; and as they are the only Purely Southern School Books offered in the market, we submit that it is to the interest of Teachers to patronize them. Send for circulars of Special Terms to Teachers—VERY LIBERAL. Specimen copies sent free for examination.

Prof. Orr, the Superintendent of Education for Georgia, says of them:

Messrs. J. W. Davis & Co., Macon, Ga.—GENTLEMEN: I have given to the Sterling Series of School Books, which you have had the kindness to leave with me, such examination as the limited amount of leisure at my command has allowed. With several books of the series I was already familiar, having added greatly to the interest of several public exhibitions, while engaged in my school work, by selections from their pages. While there ought not to be anything objectively sectional in our school literature, I must be allowed to say that it is with feelings of both pleasure and pride that I find in the pages of these books so liberal a recognition of Southern talent. I am glad, too, to learn that their publication is to be transferred to our own State. Southern independence will be soonest achieved by producing, as far as possible, every necessary for the supply of all our wants, both material and mental, upon our own soil. I will only add that I would be pleased to see the books extensively used.

Respectfully yours,
GUSTAVUS J. ORR,
State School Commissioner.
ATLANTA, Ga., May 24, 1873.

J. W. BURKE & CO., Publishers,
may3-d1f Macon, Georgia.

To the Traveling Public.

I WOULD respectfully inform persons wishing transportation

From Duluth, Georgia,
On the Air-Line Railroad, to
Lawrenceville, Cumming, Alpharetta
or any other point of the surrounding country, that I am prepared with good conveyances. Charges and seats reasonable.
J. A. HOWELL.
feb18—d1f

NOTICE.

DR. B. J. HEAD offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta. Having an experience of over a quarter of a century, in the various branches of his profession, he hopes to give satisfaction. Residence and office, Forsyth street, near Beggs's store. mar19-d3m

CUMMING AND DULUTH.
HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO. are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and connecting at Duluth with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrives at Duluth at 3 o'clock, P. M., in time for the departure of train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 6 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Distance, 15 miles.

Cumming, Forsyth county.
may21—d3m

INKS
SOUTHWARK CO.'S English Writing Ink writes Black and never fades. Note Agents for the United States SCHENCK TAG CO.
nov 7-d1f

ARCHITECTURE.
Parkins & Allen, Architects.
WILL make Plans, Specifications and Working Drawings for the erection of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House.
jan14 6m

GEORGIA REPORTS.

WE WILL PUBLISH as heretofore the GEORGIA REPORTS. First volume will be issued by the present Reporter, and will follow immediately. Both parts will be delivered only to those who subscribe and pay $5 00 in advance of publication. Payments may be made to either of us.

The bound volumes from 3 to 64, both included, may be had from either of us at $7 00 per volume.

N. J. HAMMOND,
Late Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
HENRY JACKSON,
Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
Jan19—d3mo

The Great Southern
PASSENGER AND MAIL
ROUTE!

VIA
ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!
TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train.
CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses
On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.
CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and court ous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta
TO
Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York
BY
Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington, via Gainsville, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta
AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS
ON
ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA
BY THIS ROUTE.
Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a
Splendid Line of Steamships,
From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.
The Charleston Steamships
Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are
Unrivaled on the Coast.
Through Tickets on Sale at
MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—d1f

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

Atlanta and New Orleans
SHORT LINE!
ALL RAIL!
Only One Change of Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

ON and after November 24th, 1872, Double Daily Passenger Trains will run on this line as follows:

Leave Atlanta	6 50 A. M
Arrive at Montgomery	5 35 P. M
Leave Atlanta	8 00 P. M
Arrive at Montgomery	6 00 A. M
Leave Montgomery	8 00 P. M
Arrive at Mobile	7 30 A. M
Leave Montgomery	8 00 A. M
Arrive at Mobile	5 35 P. M
Leave Mobile	8 30 A. M
Arrive at New Orleans	3 25 P. M
Leave Mobile	5 45 P. M
Arrive at New Orleans	11 50 P. M

Passengers leaving here at 8 00, P. M., will make close connection at Montgomery for Selma, Vicksburg, Monroe, and all intermediate points.

Pullman's Palace sleeping cars run through to Mobile, New Orleans, Selma, York, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg without change.

Passengers will remember that this route (via West Point) is the shortest, quickest, most reliable and only double daily line from Atlanta to the following points:

Columbus, Ga., Montgomery,
Mobile, Selma, Birmingham,
Tuscaloosa and Eufaula, Ala.,
Meridian, Jackson,
Vicksburg, Miss.,
New Orleans, Shreveport and Monroe
Louisiana, Jefferson, Galveston,
and all points in TEXAS, Northern and Central Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.
By this line you save time and distance, being
46 Miles Shorter
to Selma and all points west of Selma, and
101 Miles Shorter
to MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS and all points in Texas, Northern and Central Mississippi and Arkansas, than via Blue Mountain, or Selma Rome and Dalton route,
296 Miles Shorter
to New Orleans and Galveston than by Chattanooga, Corinth and Grand Junction, or Memphis and Charleston Railroad route.
365 Miles Shorter
to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points on Red River than by Chattanooga and Memphis.
AVOIDING 614 MILES STEAM BOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
and an indefinite delay on wharf boat at the mouth of Red River.

EMIGRANTS

Are particularly requested to notice the many advantages of this line over all others. No discrimination made in cars or time on account of being Emigrants.

When emigrating in large parties special cars will be furnished for baggage and carried through to New Orleans, Jackson and Vicksburg, without transfer.

The recent completion of the magnificent bridge over Tennessee and Mobile Rivers form an unbroken all rail connection between Atlanta and New Orleans.

No Boating nor Omnibus fare charged on the line. Passengers are cautioned against representations to the contrary.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

This route is not the shortest, but most comfortable and best winter route to
Memphis, Tenn.,
Little Rock, Ark.,
Grenada, Okalona
and Corinth, Miss.,

Through tickets on sale at the General Ticket Office in Union Passenger Depot to all points above named.

Fare always as low as by any other route. Be checked through to all terminal points.

Be sure and ask for tickets via West Point Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. J. FORRACER,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
Gen'l Sup't Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Georgia Railroad Depot, up-stairs.
july26—oct1—deod2-d1f

J. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER,
SUCCESSORS TO
LEE & HIGHTOWER,
DEALERS IN
HORSES AND MULES,
Opposite Passenger Depot,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

PROPOSE to continue the Livery and Sale business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line a first class stock, and to purchase such vehicles as the country affords, and will be pleased to serve their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, guarantee satisfaction.

☞We will keep always on hand stock Broken can secure good accommodations, being large and secure.

Double Entry Book-Keeping.

A GENTLEMAN of twenty years' practical experience teaches the position of Book-Keeper in some first-class house in this city. Good reference will be given.
Apply at this office. jan1

INHALING SYSTEM!

DR. J. A. JONES
IS NOW PRACTICING AT THE
KIMBALL HOUSE, Atlanta, Ga.

WHERE he has been induced to extend his stay until the 17TH OF MAY, (and on his way to New York.) DR. JONES, will practice at the STANTON ROOSE, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., FROM THE 10TH TO THE 13TH OF MAY, 1873. Letters containing one dollar will be answered, others not read. Dr Jones' address after the 12th of May, will be JOHANNES A. JONES, M. D.,
New York City P. O.

Letters on Prevalent Diseases that Affect the American Nation.

SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC CARTARRH
BY DR. J. A. JONES.

THE above cut represents DR. JONES' new method of curing diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Bronchitis, Laryngeitis, Consumption, Enlarged Tonsils, Pleuritis, breaking up Congestion of the Lungs and Liver, and effecting cures of the Diseases with certainty and ease, that cannot be reached by any other method.

His remedies are reduced to warm spray—are specific in their nature; they reach the whole diseased surface at every breath; they are carried directly into the blood without having to go through the process of digestion; only certain prepared remedies can be used by the system.

A few so-called family doctors are experimenting with the inhaler, and their fanatics, Indians, and other relics of barbarism peculiar to that practice—the result is, they are destroying the reputation of the only system that will cure Throat Disease. Only certain mild remedies can be taken into the Lungs, and they are not kept by druggists nor known to the general profession.

1st. Of the head—heavy, dull, aching over the eyes, sometimes extending back through different parts of the head, and causing a weight or heat, of coldness on top of the head, snapping and cracking noise in the ears, dullness of hearing—often the secretion collects in middle ear, closing up the eustachian tubes, producing deafness—the lining membrane being the same from the head through the whole alimentary canal, and down into the lungs, it has but to extend itself to affect the whole system. It becomes virulent in the nose sometimes, causing a tenderness, or producing offensive breath, discharges of yellowish matter and scabs the shape of the nostrils, or if the partition bone is only affected, then the lachars are flat, and when they discharge, which is generally after exertion, the nose is open, the patient breathes more easily and the head feels more clear—the heaviness over the eyes and across the forehead is se dom entirely gone, but it is aggravated by every fresh cold. The offensive smell for which the unfortunate chews many kinds of drugs to neutralize or destroy, and thereby be enabled to go into society without being a positive nuisance, which persons of both sexes are, on account of this horrible and offensive disease, called OZOENA, which has now assumed a Tertiary form of Cancer, destroying everything but the outside skin, letting the nose sink in, extending to the throat, destroying the voice, etc., when the disease is called Layringetis, Trachetis, Bronchitis, etc.

SYMPTOMS OF THE THROAT.

A collection of tenacious slimy secretion falling down into the throat and thrown out—tickling, rasping, hoarseness and scraping to keep open the wind pipe; difficult breathing, oppression and soreness under the breast bone; tenderness in the left side; rheumatic pains between the shoulders; stiff neck on taking cold; palpitation of the heart; torpid liver—sometimes yellow complexion; general dull and heavy feeling; extreme shortness of breath; soreness of stomach pit; bloated sensation; belching of wind; yawning, gaping, keeping mouth open to breathe; distress, sleepless nights; worse when lying down, and it now terminates either in Consumption of the lungs, or follows the mucous membrane through the whole alimentary and urinal canal, causing Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Inflammation of the bladder, trouble in the Urinary Organs, (and in women, nearly the whole train of female diseases,) and general Consumption, emaciation, complete prostration, etc., with all of which, and many other symptoms, called by twenty different names, the sufferer may exist for a while. Dr. Jones cures this dangerous and insidious disease by the Aerial System—using specific medicines known only to himself, applied to the disease surface, in the form of spray. He relieves the sufferer in a few minutes and supplies the patient with all that is required to finish the cure at home.

OZOENA.
An Offensive Disease in the Nose.

Which eats away the partition bone, destroys the sense of smell, produces green or yellowish scabs, the shape of the nostril—sometimes flat, often tainted with blood and matter; causing weight and dull aching over the eyes, headache, loss of memory, giddiness, etc. This disease is often caused by neglected colds, by suppressed skin diseases, Scrofula, Scarlet Fever, Psoriasis, Syphilis, and other contagious diseases, and is itself contagious. It often extends to the throat, producing Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and CONSUMPTION. It is a Tertiary form of Cancer, DESTROYING the NOSE and THROAT when too long neglected. DR. JONES is the ONLY Physician in the United States who thoroughly understands curing this dangerous and offensive disease. He destroys the offensive smell in FIVE MINUTES, and relieves the sufferer in every way AT ONCE, and CURES the disease in a short time. For this disease Dr. Jones has special instruments with which to apply his specific remedies to the spot. Nasal Douches and catarrh remedies generally drive this disease to the lungs more quickly.

Letter No. 3.

By DR. J. A. JONES, of London.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH
Prevalent in America and Europe.

1. OF THE HEAD.—Tingling, itching, with a sense of dryness and obstruction of the nose, sneezing, running of a watery secretion; as it progresses, the secretion becomes mucous, entire obstruction of one or both nostrils, hawking, tickling of the throat, coughing, etc. 2. Catarrh of the Chest, prevails as an epidemic sometimes, and is called influenza; with or without fever, and many of the symptoms first mentioned; there is oppression across the breast, pawness and burning of the throat, first dry, afterward a copious secretion of mucous, which may become opaque or frothy, difficulty of breathing, pain in the head, and dull feelings, a sense of soreness, extending under the breast bone to the stomach-pit; the fits of coughing may occasion vomiting, oppression, prostration; as the disease progresses, the sputa becomes ropy and vicid. This disease is called the Grippe by some. Catarrhal Inflammation of the eyes arises from colds, causes obstructions of the nasal passages, watery eyes, fistula, lachrymalis, dimness of vision, etc.

SUPPRESSED CATARRH may produce inflammation of the lungs, brain or eyes, or give rise to rheumatism, nervous disorders, weeping, moaning, tremors and convulsions, drowsiness, chilliness, snoring, trembling, palpitation of the heart, etc. When the frontal sinuses above the eyes, posterior and anterior nasal passages, become clogged up, and even the sinum or cavity of the lower bone becomes filled, or partly, it often produces a pressure on the nerves that supply these parts, and pains like the most excruciating neuralgia in the parts. The disease follows the mucous membrane through the eustachian tubes to all parts of the same membrane of the ear, causing hypertrophy of the drum, interferes with the functions of the glands of the throat, which secrete the wax; a dryness [illegible] deafness of hearing, roaring, buzzing, singing, whistling, cracking, like the escape of steam, and similar noises, which vary, and whether are simple effects of when the cause is removed, the effects cease; this hardens on standing increases with each cold.

Dr. Jones has made old standing diseases of every name a specialty all his life. He is well prepared, and performs all the more difficult and delicate operations in surgery, especially of the eye, ear and nose. He is a graduate of the best medical colleges in Europe and America, and his diplomas prove the same are suspended in his office.

☞Letters containing one dollar will be answered.

Dr. Jones' fees vary from $40 to $1,000. His terms are cash. His fees are considered very low for the great amount of good he does.

Opthalmia, or Sore Eyes.

Of these there are nine structural varities, each of which have peculiarities, but are very much alike in many respects, and are cured by the same method—bandages or cessation of any kind, in from twenty-four hours to a month or two. The patient need not be with him but an hour in any case.

Strabismus or Cross-Eyedness

Is a contraction of two or more of the muscles of the eye; it is remedied by dividing the muscle which is contracted; is attended with no danger, and is on the surface of the eyeball; we can restore all such cases to their natural condition, and straighten the eye in opposition which we have performed eleven hundred times in twenty years, and in which we can show unquestionable proof to back, we are in all Europe and America operations which we are prepared to do at hand.
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RAILROAD SCHEDULE.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	8 30 o'clock A. M
Leave Atlanta	8 30 " P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 40 " P. M
Arrives at Augusta	6 30 " P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	6 15 " P. M
Leave Atlanta	6 15 " P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 20 " A. M
Arrives at Augusta	7 00 " A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 45 P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 45 A. M
Arrives Atlanta	8 00 A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	7 " P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.
DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1 45 A M
Leaves Macon	7 05 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	1 35 P M
Arrives at Macon	7 45 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	8 30 P M
Leaves Macon	10 00 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 00 A M
Arrives at Macon	8 30 P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.
NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8 10 P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	3 44 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8 30 A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 35 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5 35 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1 40 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	8 45 A. M
Arrive at Atlanta	1 45 P. M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	4 30 P. M
Arrives at Dalton	8 35 A. M
Leaves Dalton	12 30 M
Arrive in Atlanta	9 30 A M

Schedule of Rome Railroad.
MORNING TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8 30 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9 45 A. M.
Leave Kingston	11 30 A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1 15 A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	2 15 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	3 30 P. M.
Leave Kingston	12 00 A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1 30 A. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.
TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1873.

Leave Atlanta	8 30 A M	8 10 P M
Arrive Chattanooga	4 30 P M	3 44 A M
Arrive Nashville	12 45 A M	1 05 P M
Arrive McKenzie	3 30 A M	3 30 P M
Arrive Memphis	7 10 P M	3 35 A M
Arrive Little Rock		6 30 P M
Arrive Union City	10 30 A M	10 30 P M
Arrive Columbus	12 00 noon	12 00 m d t
Arrive St. Louis (via Cairo Short Line)	8 05 P M	11 30 A M
Arrive St. Louis (via Iron Mountain Railroad)	11 00 P M	12 50 P M

ALBERT R. WERNE,
Southeast Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00 P M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45 P M
Leaves Newnan	7 00 A M
Arrives at